ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,161—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Pre

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
				FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 6th September.	CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September.	ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October.	

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE OF BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s. s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

[illegible] BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

[illegible] POLICIES against death by accident issued, Passengers Baggage effected.

[illegible] NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued Travellers in all parts of the World.

[illegible] issued at the Exchange of the day.

[illegible]REIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

[illegible]RRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when [illegible] Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA 1,694 tons, on the 4th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.

BOMBAY.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„	12 4	„ 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	„	13 8	„ 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	„	16 12	„ 18 12

OLD IRISH.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„	12 4	„ 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SAXONY—"JUST THE RIGHT TEXTURE"

CASHMERE FINISH— **WOOL SUITS** "SOAP SHRUNK."

A LARGE CHOICE OF THE LATEST STYLES. {COAT and TROUSERS} Rs. 35 ONLY.

HOAR & CO., {THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS."} **BOMBAY.**

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK!

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. **"FERRINTOSH"** Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome. Posesses delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. McEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. J. BYRON'S Three-Act Comedy, entitled
"OUR BOYS,"
Will be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
In Aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
by the above Club
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH, and THURSDAY,
6TH SEPTEMBER.

Members' Tickets, to be issued on Application to the HONORARY SECRETARY, will be numbered by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Booking Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Boxes to hold 4 persons, Rs. 6; Back Seats, Re. 1. Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Overture 9 P.M.

N.B.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have kindly consented to run the Saturday midnight Train, leaving Colaba, for Bandora and Intermediate Stations, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay Time), on both nights.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA"

has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 3rd September, 1894.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application,

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary,

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ________
hereby tender for Rupees ________ of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ________ Annas ________ for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees ________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.

I require the amount in ________ Debentures of Rupees ________ each.

(Signature) ________
(Address) ________

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEASE, SON & CO.,

WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]
B. O. S. ⁂ WHISKIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon),
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.'
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]
FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL........ £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed	£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to	£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
„ „ 1885	„	966,107
„ „ 1887	„	968,043
„ „ 1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that on affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of th case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I s long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—T ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gl see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remed COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, a sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ⅜ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Armenian Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Orphean Dramatic Club, "*Our Boys*," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Polo.—The game to-day will be at 5-15 p.m. sharp.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Naderi entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Nairung left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Thames, Manilla, and Clitus entered the dock on Sunday; and the steamer Aston Hall left it on Sunday, and the steamers Australia and Rosetta yesterday.

Broach Municipality.—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal (magistrate) has been unanimously appointed vice-president of the Broach Municipality for a period of three years.

Rangers' F. C.—The following members of the Rangers will practise with the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—J. Waller, F. Hogan, T. Potts, J. Kelly, J. E. P. White, E. Good, H. Peters, W. Sell, F. H. P. Blodwell, R. W. Laxton, F. Brewin, Thomson, G. V. Evans, F. Spencer, F. P. Pryer, E. Raphael, J. D. David, and A. C. Maidment.

The People's Free Reading Room and Library.—On Sunday last, the Chief of Jusdan, accompanied by his son and heir-apparent and Prince Samutsinghji of Palitana, paid a visit to the People's Free Reading Room and Library, in Bazaar Gate Street. They were exceedingly pleased with all the arrangements made for the object for which the library is established, and presented books to the value of Rs. 100, in commemoration of the visit.

Accident on the Southern Mahratta Railway Line.—*O Ultramar*, dated 1st instant, says:—On the morning of the 30th August, the train proceeding to Bombay met with an accident on the S. M. Railway line, and several deaths resulted; three of the victims are known to be of Goa. Among them was Mr. Roque S. Anna Fernandes of Margaum, who was a driver. The unfortunate man was to be married next month. We have no information as to further details. The accident was due to the bursting of the boiler owing to the insufficient quantity of water.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Col. Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	The Times	Coote.
Overture	J. Puritani	Bousquet.
Valse	Moreska	Florence Fare.
Selection	Fauvette	Andre Messangeri.
Song	The Holy City	Stephen Adams.
Polka	Deep Blue Sea	Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porebunder.—During the month ending 31st August, 1894, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,346, among them the number of new admissions was 1,404, classified as stated below. The average daily attendance was 140:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoo	433	262	487	1182
Mussalman	85	33	88	206
Parsee	5	2	9	16
Total..	523	297	584	1404

Intoxication no Excuse.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mansoor Haridas was charged by Inspector Standford, before Mr. Pheroz Hosang Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a ring, valued at Rs. 22, belonging to his master, Jussu Gilla, a goldsmith, residing at Sutar Chawl. On missing the ring complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused, and recovered the ring from under his bedding, which was kept in the shop of Nagu Sadhu. The accused, in defence, said that he was addicted to ganja, and must have committed the theft while under the influence of the drug, but he had no knowledge or any recollection of it. He told the policeman that he was quite unaware what had become of the ring, but subsequently recollected that he had, while intoxicated with ganja, placed it in the fold of his bedding. Mr. De Souza, pleader for the defence, said that his client, who was hardly out of his teens, was in the habit of taking ganja, and he had no guilty intention when he removed the ring from his master's shop. He submitted that the accused did not know what he was about and the circumstance should go in his favour for mitigating the sentence. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered the ring to be handed over to its owner.

The Mahim Football Club.—There was a large gathering of spectators assembled at Mahim, on Sunday, to witness the football match under the Association rules between a team, captained by Mr. Coelho and another by Mr. Esperance, chairs being provided for the accommodation of ladies. There was also a tent pitched for the convenience of the members taking part in the game. Punctually to time (4 p.m.) the ball was put in play, the team captained by Mr. Coelho playing against the wind. The first round of the game was barren of result, both the teams being almost evenly matched. In the second round, after much hard and fast play, Mr. Coelho's side scored a goal, which was immediately followed by a goal from Mr. Esperance's side. Soon after another goal was added to Mr. Coelho's side. This made the opposing team determined to equalise matters but their efforts were quite fruitless, Mr. Coelho's team thus winning the match by two goals to one. The chief feature of the game for the victors was the passing of C. F. Pires, R. B. Pires, D. B. D'Mello, F. X. Feriera, and E. Valladares, the latter being responsible for one goal. For the losers J. E. D'Mello, L. C. Coutinho, J. M. Gomes, and S. D'Vida made a bold resistance, and they deserve great credit. On the whole the game was a very fast and hard contested one throughout.

Alleged Theft of Rs. 2,100 by a Servant.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Standford, charged Raghooram Kursoon, a clerk, in the employ of Ramkrishna Purushram, a shroff, before Mr. Pheroz Hosung Dastur, with the theft of Rs. 2,100 in currency notes, belonging to his master, Mr. B. Doctor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Last Friday complainant placed Rs. 7,000 in currency notes in a safe and locked it. The safe also contained gold ornaments and other jewellery, valued at Rs. 6,000. On Saturday morning when complainant went to prepare his meals in an inner room, the accused took the opportunity to extract two currency notes, each of the value of Rs. 1,000 each from the safe and made off. Complainant had left the key of the safe in a box, which was also locked, the key was kept by the complainant in his pocket. The box contained Rs. 400, out of which accused stole Rs. 100 in cash. On Saturday, at noon, one Sodarmul Fulchand came to complainant's firm to receive a loan of Rs. 5,000. Complainant then went and examined the contents of his safe, and as soon as he discovered the theft he sent for the accused, who had gone to take his meals in a boarding-house at Bhuleshwar. As he could not give a satisfactory reply, the matter was reported to the police, who arrested accused. The case was adjourned at the request of Inspector Standford to enable him to make further enquiries. Accused was ordered to be kept in the "lock-up" in the Esplanade Police Court, until Wednesday next, in order to enable the police to make enquiries and then to be removed to the jail and brought back to the court on Monday next, when the further hearing of the case will be proceeded with.

The Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.—The banks, law courts, and public offices were closed yesterday on account of the holiday, known as Ganesh Chaturthi, on which day was born Gunpati or Ganesh, who is regarded in the Hindu pantheon as the god of wisdom, who removes obstacles and difficulties, and is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told. One story relates that he was formed by Parvati, the consort of the god Shiva, from the mixture of turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when performing her ablutions; and its place was supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. The image worshipped on this occasion has, therefore, four hands and an elephant's head, and is either made in the house or purchased from an artist. It is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours, and much labour and ingenuity are bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive according to the fancy and pecuniary means of the worshipper. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared in the house either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strewed round it, and twigs and branches of trees hung over it in clusters, after which commences the business of the officiating priest. By the generality of the people Gaupati is kept one day and-a-half; but by some five or ten days according to the wealth and wish of the proprietor. On the last day preparations for his departure are made; certain ceremonies are gone through; flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol; presents are made to Brahmins; and the image is placed in a palanquin or ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession. At the end of the journey, they take out the image and commit it to the water with expressions of regret for its absence till the next year.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

This was a petition by one Hoosein Buloochee for a writ of habeas corpus, calling upon Mariam, his sister-in-law, to show cause why she should not deliver up to the petitioner his daughter, Halima, a minor, who was detained by her for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

The petitioner, who is a fireman in the Mungaldas Mills, had by his wife, Hajoobai, a daughter, named Halima. Hajoobai died two years and a-half after the birth of her daughter, leaving the petitioner to look after the child. As his duties of a fireman left the petitioner no time to attend to his infant daughter, he accepted the offer of his sister-in-law, Mariam, a married woman, to let the child remain with her till she attained the age of twelve years. A written document was also passed by the petitioner to his sister-in-law, wherein, inter alia, the petitioner agreed to pay rupees five per month for the maintenance of his daughter. The child lived with Mariam for about nine years, the petitioner being satisfied that his daughter was well looked after. Some four months ago, however, it came to petitioner's knowledge that his sister-in-law had deserted her husband and was leading an immoral life. Fearing that his daughter, who was now reaching puberty, might be induced to lead an immoral life, the petitioner demanded her back from the custody of Mariam, which she, however, refused to do. The petitioner, thereupon, filed a complaint before Mr. Dastur, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, after hearing the parties, refused to interfere in the matter. The petitioner now filed this petition in the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

On the 30th ultimo, on the application of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, his Lordship granted a rule nisi ordering Mariam to produce the body of the minor before the court, which was done on the following Saturday. On the respondent asking for a postponement of the hearing, the learned counsel for the petitioner reminded his Lordship that the matter before the court was a very serious one, and urged that no further delay be permitted unless the respondent satisfied the court that she had a defence to make.

His Lordship refused to give time, and after examining the parties, ordered that the minor be restored to the petitioner immediately.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th August:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 18th August 1894, reporting that the dredger Teredo, when working in Carnac Basin, was allowed to ground in the basin on the 1st instant, and, owing to the unevenness of the bottom, sustained serious damage; that she was taken into the Merewether Dry Dock, where the repairs recommended by the shipwright surveyor of the Port were, by working day and night, completed on the 14th and the vessel resumed work on 15th idem; requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 incurred in repairing her as a charge to the depreciation account; forwarding the report of the Acting Dredging Master on the accident and tracing showing the position of the Teredo when she was damaged and the level of the ground all round her; and observing that the Acting Dredging Master, who, up to the time of the accident, had got a very good daily out-put from the dredger, committed an error of judgment in not heaving the dredger farther east when he found the ground so uneven, his reason, it is believed, for not heaving further out of the basin was that, in his anxiety to push on with the work as quickly as possible, he wanted to keep the dredger near her work in order not to waste time when the tide rose the next morning.

Resolution.—The cost of the repairs should be charged to depreciation as recommended.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th August 1894, forwarding statements by Messrs. Piper, Milloy and Welch and the Tindal of the Faerie, in connection with the capsizing of that boat on Thursday, the 16th ult., remarking that two vessels having gone to sea on Wednesday night there were two extra pilots on the Outer Station, and the Faerie was sent out at 1 a.m. to bring them back; that she reached the schooner at about 2-50 a.m. and embarked Messrs. Welch and Milloy; that shortly after leaving the schooner a high breaking sea came along, struck the vessel's port quarter and hove her on her beam ends; that when the sea was observed, the tindal put the helm hard up to get the boat before the sea and eased the sheets, but the lee rigging confined the sail, and the pressure of the wind on the sails was not relieved to any extent; that the wind had not much to do with upsetting the boat, but the sails being in the water prevented the boat righting again and the ballast had probably shifted; that no sea came over the boat from the weather side and the men crawled on to the side of the boat as she went over without getting wet and no sea broke over them when on the boat's side; that he does not attribute any blame to those on board for the accident, which might have had fatal results had not a good look-out been kept by Mr. Piper and those on board the schooner, who rescued the crew of the Faerie about a quarter of an hour after she had turned over, and after daylight Mr. Piper took the sunken boat in tow and signalled to the Prongs Lighthouse, whereupon Mr. Thorburn went out in the Sphinx and towed the boat to Mody Bay; that the Faerie was hauled up on the slip at the workshops and surveyed by himself and Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Messent being also present, and it appears that it will cost about Rs. 1,600 to put her right: recommending that, as he has very little confidence in the Faerie as a sea-going vessel, she be sold for whatever she will fetch, her present value being about Rs. 1,500, and replaced by a boat of more stability with greater righting power and having plenty of buoyancy, but that he will submit, after proper consideration, a further report on this point if a new boat is sanctioned: and describing the work performed by the "Faerie" and the arrangement that he has made for the performance of her duties in the meantime. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees are prepared to entertain the proposal for a new boat of greater stability to replace the Faerie and will await the further report as to the most suitable designs promised in para. 10 of the Port Officer's letter. It should be accompanied by an estimate of the cost. Offers should be invited for the purchase of the Faerie.

THE HARBOUR POLICE.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 23rd August 1894, inquiring whether the Trustees are willing that the settlement arrived at in 1892 for the payment of their contribution on account of the Dock and Harbour Police should be continued up to 31st March 1895.

Resolution.—The proposal should be accepted.

SAND FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, No. 1684, requesting permission to remove, free of charge, about 6,000 cubic feet of sand for defence purposes from the spit on the west shore of Back Bay near Government House, Malabar Point.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th August 1894, reporting that there is no objection to the request of the Executive Engineer, Defences, being granted, provided the sand is not removed from within 400 feet of the foot of the slope.

The Chairman explained that the place indicated is the spit under Government House, Malabar Point.

Resolution.—Subject to the concurrence of the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Trustees have no objection to the removal of the sand required from the spit referred to below the line of medium high tide between the springs and neaps (84·63 T. H. D.).

EXTENSION OF THE COAL WHARF.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th ult., forwarding, with reference to para. 4, clause 2, of Trustees' Resolution No. 241, dated 17th July 1894, detailed plan for the extension of the coal wharf to the south in front of the Tank Bunder New Reclamation and an estimate of the cost of the work amounting to Rs. 4,458 including engineering charges. The Chairman explained that it was approximately estimated that this alteration would cost Rs. 6,000 and add 1,800 square yards to the storage space adjoining the wharf (para. 9 of his note of 3rd July 1894); that the detailed plan and estimate now submitted show that the cost will be Rs. 4,458 and that the addition to the storage space will be 2,016 square yards; that the difference in both cases is accounted for by the omission of the slipway estimated to cost Rs. 1,000, which the Traffic Manager does not consider necessary at present, and which will, if required, be brought forward for separate sanction.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. With this addition the estimate for the work will be increased to Rs. 1,98,397 as follows:—Works, Rs. 1,85,398, establishment charges, Rs. 12,999—Rs. 1,98,397.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 17th April 1894, asking sanction to fill in plots Nos. 2 and 3 of the ground at Ghorupdeo where an exchange has been arranged with Mr. Kareemjee Allibhoy at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,292.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the balance of the provision under item 5, section IV, of the statement circulated with Trustees' Resolution No. 384, dated 19th December 1893. The work should be proceeded with as soon as the deed of transfer has been executed.

RETURNS.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Aug. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 24th Aug. 1894.	For week ending 24th Aug. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 24th Aug. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	409	14	428
„ piloted out of harbour	13	432	15	444
„ transported	13	304	4	308
„ attended to	...	34	2	26
„ warped	2	35		

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	10	213	3	195
Victoria Dock	9	181	5	166
Total	19	394	8	361
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	5	209	5	202
Victoria Dock	6	190	8	166
Total	11	399	13	368
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	9	...	9	..
Victoria Dock	10	...	7	..
Total	19	...	16	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	52	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total	Nil.	70	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

—	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 25th Aug. 1894. No.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 25th Aug. 1894. Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 25th Aug. 1893. No.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 25th Aug. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 25th Aug. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11	4,196	9	3,476
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S "Mahanadi" continued from last week	...	1 d					
S S Idar	1	1 d	3,959	27	74,629	20	45,81
S S Clan Murray	1	1 d	2,108				
S S Clyde	1	1 d	4,098				
S S Alboin	1	2 d	1,037				
Total	4	6 d	11,202	38	78,825	29	49,286

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

The return match was played out on Saturday, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for Islam by 9 wickets and 2 runs. The game was well contested and became exciting at the close, when the Islam team had to make 32 runs to win with twenty minutes to make them. Khurshed Beg and Ali N. Tyabji, with the assistance of Ali S. Ali knocked up the required amount within time amidst much cheering. The bowlers on both sides were well on the spot. Clark captured the major portion of the Islam wickets. For the Mahomedans Abban and Shuffi C. Tyabji did yeoman service with the ball. The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F G Clark, b Abban	1	b Abban	0
Harrington, did not bat.		did not bat.	
Brown, c Fazil, b S C Tyabji	3	c Hadi, b Abban	8
A Harrington, run out	13	b Abban	4
Philips, b Abban	8	b Abban	0
Rhenius, b S C Tyabji	1	c Salebhoy, b Ali N Tyabji	1
Aldridge, c Hadi, b S C Tyabji	3	b C Abban	4
Winckler, c D Nensi, b Ali N Tyabji	3	b Abban	0
Sherman, b Abban	8	b Abban	1
Simmons, c and b S C Tyabji	0	st A S Ali, b Ali N Tyabji	2
Prescott, not out	0	not out	0
Extras	4	Extra	1
Total	44	Total	22

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Nizamudin, b Clark	2	to bat.	
Abban, c and b Clark	0		
Hadi C Tyabji, b Clark	1		
Ali S Ali, c Phillips	6	not out	4
Khurshed Beg, c Clark, b Winckler	7	not out	13
Ali N Tyabji, c Harrington, b Clark	5	run out	15
Fazil, not out	5	to bat.	
Shuffi, c Tyabji, b Clark	3		
Ismail Ahmedi, st Aldridge, b Clark	0		
Dawood Nensi, c Aldridge, b Winckler	0		
Salebhoy P, b Clark	3		
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	35	Total	33

HIGH COURT.—September 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)
Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

2-94—J C Cama—Vallabdas Soonderjee Moriara vs Kursonjee Jootha—Pestonjee R and C.
3-94—Mathubhai and J—Govun Kooverbai widow vs Runchore Hurda—In person.
7-94—Payne G and S—Lakurbai widow vs Chatoorbhooj Nathu—Bhaishunkar and K.
24-93—Chalk W and S—Hirajee Gopinath and others vs Parashram Gopinath—Bhaishunkar and K.
8-94—Payne G and S—Bai Nundoo widow vs Visram Narsu—In person.
6-94—Chalk W and S—Vassonbai widow vs Dewabai widow—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)
For Consent Decree.

460-93—Shamrao—P Bhanbai vs Nanabhai and others—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

167-94—Mathubhai and J—Jankidas Harbhagat and others vs Dewjee Hemraj and others.
359-94—Brown and M—Babaji Chintaman vs Malloo Rajanna
377-94—Chitnis M and M—Nanibai vs Jetha Vardhman and others—Bicknell M and M.
379-94—Dikshit and H—Achrallal Narotamdas vs Hajee Mahomed Sadack Nimazee—Brown and M.
388-94—In person—Khima Chatra and others vs Wora Allibha Noorbhai and another.
397-94—Ardesir H and D—Bai Binkooverbai vs Pirozshaw Bomanjee Captain—Wadia and G.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

16-94—In person—Vinayekrao Sadanand and others vs Sadanand Jagonnath and others—Part heard.

(The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy.)

41-94—In person—Balakhan Himatkhan vs Toolsabai Binte Yankatram and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mulji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.
403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	W, SE, WSW, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	198
Fall of Rain	0·38
Total fall during month	0·38
„ „ year	52·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 3rd Sept.	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

For some days past the barbel and the bream of the rivers Seine and Marne in and near Paris have been dying by thousands of some mysterious ailment. Such quantities are there of the dead fish that their decomposing bodies are a serious cause of pollution to the waters. Some have thought they are dying of an epidemic disease. This is not the view taken however, by M. Jousset de Bellesme, the well-known Professor of Pisciculture to the Paris Municipality. In his opinion the phenomenon is caused by the heat and the storms which have prevailed of late. The heat rapidly decomposes the deposits in the bed of the river, and the storms stir up the bottom at low water. Hence, the water being full of decomposed or decomposing matter, the fish are poisoned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In his annual explanatory memorandum on the state of Indian finances, the Secretary of State shows that the assets in India exceed the liabilities by over 23¼ crores of rupees. In England, on the other hand, there is an uncovered debt of about 49 million sterling.

We hear from Kashmir that his Highness the Maharaja, Raja Ram Singh, C.B., and Raja Amar Singh, K. C. I. E., together with the State Council, will attend the Lahore durbar in November next. His Highness will be accompanied by a guard-of-honour, colours and band of one of the Imperial Service regiments now at Jammu. It is, however, not at all probable that any regiments of the Kashmir troops will proceed to Lahore.

Great regret is expressed by both Europeans and Natives in Kashmir at the transfer, on promotion, of Colonel D. W. R. Barr, the Resident, to Indore. Since his arrival affairs in the State have worked smoothly, and wherever friction has ensued, by his tact and management matters have been made straight. Everyone is unanimous in congratulating the Colonel on his well-deserved promotion.

Calculated on the basis of the 1891 Census, the taxation per head in British India during the present year amounts to Re. 1-3. This includes salt, stamps, excise, provincial rates, customs, assessed taxes, and registration. Last year, the average was Re. 1-2-1, and in 1892-3 it was Re. 1-2-6. If to this taxation we add land revenue, the total per head amounts to Rs. 2-5-1. In the past two previous years the total has been Rs. 2-4-2 and Rs. 2-4-4, respectively.

It is rumoured that some Russians had lately arrived at Srinagar, their avowed object being the purchase of walnut trees. As they had neglected to provide themselves with the pass required by law, they were ordered to leave the country at once.

It has been decided to strengthen the garrison in the Gomal and Zam Passes preparatory to the advance of the Waziristan delimitation escort in October, and a hundred men of the 4th Punjab Infantry and the same number of the 1st Sikhs have been ordered to Kajuri Kuch and Sandola, respectively.

The latest news received at Simla from the Kurram Demarcation Mission is considered very satisfactory, although much has yet to be done. The work is not expected to be completed for some weeks.

Official intelligence from Kabul states that Sir Salter Pyne has had many interviews with the Amir, who has quite recovered from his recent slight indisposition, and the reply to her Majesty's invitation may be expected shortly, though it is unlikely that his Highness will leave Kabul before the summer of 1895.

We hear that the name of Mr. L. W. King, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan, has been sent up to the Government of India to act as Boundary Commissioner in Waziristan.

Reports from the distressed area in the Central Provinces state that prospects in Saugor have been marred by excessive rain. The numbers employed on relief-works have risen to over 6,800, while in Damoh 3,100 persons are being relieved.

No announcement respecting the location of the head-quarters of the armies of the Punjab and Bengal is likely to be made for some time to come, as the despatch on the subject has only recently been sent to the Secretary of State. The point to be decided is whether the head-quarters should be in the hills or in the plains.

Here is the testimony of Mr. W. T. Stead to the beauty and value of the Book of Common Prayer:—"All over England on Sabbath, and also in all the colonies, dependencies, and republics where men speak with the English tongue, the same service goes on, the same psalms chanted, the same prayers prayed, and the same simple creed said or sung. It is one of the great unifying elements of our world-scattered race. In the midst of lives sordid with constant care, and dark with the impending shadow of want and the darker gloom of death, this service, attuned to the note of 'Our Father,' makes for one brief hour music and melody, with gladness and joy, in the hearts of miserable men. It is the constant renewed affirmation of 'God's English-speaking men' of their faith in their Father, God. For hundreds of years these solemn words have embodied all the highest and best thoughts of the greatest and noblest, and for many hundred years to come the English-speaking race will find the expression of their hopes and their aspirations in the simple but stately words of the Book of Common Prayer."

A writer in *Leisure Hour* gives some information as to how a racing yacht is furnished. Speaking of Britannia, he states that while her cabins are beautifully fitted, the upholstery is not of the gorgeous kind; for to keep the weights low, the decorations above the dado are merely tapestries and cretonnes, while the polished woods beneath are yellow pine and mahogany. The lower a yacht carries her weights the more sail she can bear; hence it is not unusual for a boat on a big race-day to be cleared, much as a warship is cleared for action. When Valkyrie and Vigilant met they were mere shells, and when Thistle crossed the Atlantic to try conclusions with Volunteer she had all her upholstery cleared out, and her only seating accommodation was a plain wooden bench round the side of the plainly painted saloon. Now that she has changed her owners and her name a very different state of things exists below, and few would recognise Thistle of the wooden bench in the German Emperor's elaborate Meteor. Some racers are never fitted at all, the fashion in that respect having been set twenty years ago by the Marquis of Ailsa in his 40-tonner, Bloodhound. Fittings would, indeed, be useless in small yachts, for no one would ever think of a comfortable cruise in even a modern twenty. They are mere racing machines, in which everything is sacrificed to speed. Below the water-line they have hardly anything but a coat of paint and a few spare sails. Above it they have as little freeboard as can be given them, so as to minimise their resistance to the wind.

In *Temple Bar* there is a short and interesting account of what was probably the last appearance in the field of men in armour. This was in January, 1799, at the town of Aquila, in the Abruzzo, then held by a garrison of four hundred French troops. The peasants broke into the town, and though they were driven out by the French, they continued to give serious trouble. They even drove the French into the fort, and made ready to bombard them with heavy guns. The French were in an awkward position. "Boulart, the officer of artillery, ransacking his brains for the means of sending out men to spike the guns on the glacis, under the fire of the insurgents from the neighbouring houses, suddenly remembered he had seen in his magazines some suits of plate armour, and he proposed to try whether, protected by them, men could not sally out and work in security under musketry fire. He got together twelve complete suits, and dressed out twelve gunners and grenadiers, thus selecting big men, be it remarked. At a certain hour the garrison lined the covered way, and from thence and from the fort opened a steady fire of musketry and of artillery on the lines of the insurgents. Then out marched the twelve knights of the eighteenth century much in David's state of mind when he complained he had not proved his armour. The men carried handspikes, hammers, and spikes. Moving naturally, slowly, and awkwardly, in their heavy steel mail, still they succeeded in completing their work under a hail of bullets from the insurgents. The scene is described, as we can well believe, to have been most remarkable, and to have had something picturesque and also diabolical about it. As the mailed figures moved in silence amongst the guns, their handspikes looking like maces, their silence and the slowness of their action seemed unnatural under the steady hail of bullets. The insurgents were believed to have thought hell itself had sent forth these extraordinary antagonists, ghosts of a past age; while the French on the ramparts, true to their nature, the first moment of anxiety over, burst into roars of laughter."

Father Henry Hanlon, Bishop-elect of Teos and Vicar Apostolic of the Upper Nile, will come from the frosts and snows of the Himalayas to take charge of a mission which is bounded on the south by the equator itself, and which on its northern confines only reaches the sixth degree of latitude. Though only thirty-two years of age, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he has already attracted wide notice, not only by his missionary zeal, but by his philological attainments and researches. As soon as he was settled in Ladakh (Middle Tibet), his first sphere of labour, he set himself to acquire a thorough knowledge of the people, their language, manners, and beliefs, and in a remarkably short time had become so familiar with the Bot or Tibetan tongue that he could discuss ethics with the Buddhist lamas; while at the ninth International Congress of Orientalists, held in London in 1892, a paper was received from him containing 148 unpublished Ladaki ballads and folk songs, which he himself had taken down from the singing of the native musicians, translations and notes being added. When small-pox broke out in one of the valleys he took lessons in vaccination, and then set out with a supply of lymph for the stricken districts, an expedition that nearly cost him his life, for he was belated in a snowstorm and severely frostbitten. Father Hanlon is a native of Manchester, but of Irish extraction.

The behaviour of clergymen out for their holidays is the subject of an article in a Church paper. It is suggested that it does not look well for a parson to throw off his official character entirely, so far as his outer man is concerned, and to appear at places of public resort on the Continent, say, in a cycling or a shooting suit. But these are matters of taste. It is a more serious offence, from the point of view of Church order, when clergymen—there are not many of them, it is to be hoped—make a practice of ostentatiously going to Mass in Roman Catholic countries, even in places where there is a chaplain duly licensed by an Angelican bishop. This is certainly not the way to promote the Re-union of Christendom which the gentlemen in question must be supposed to have at heart. Perhaps, the conference going on at Grindelwald with that intent is not likely to have any better result, but two wrongs do not make one right.

The report that the Queen was much vexed because the King of Wurtemberg did not come to England for the Royal christening, has been circulated in Germany, and has, the *World* says, caused much annoyance at Stuttgart and at Berlin. The fact is that King William would have come to England if the christening had been a State function at Windsor Castle (following the precedent of 1842, when King Frederick William of Prussia came over from Berlin to "stand" in person to the Prince of Wales); but as the function was expressly ordered by the Queen to be as small and as private as possible, his Majesty's presence would have been out of place. King William is certainly not out of favour with the Queen, as her Majesty has expressed her intention of making him a Knight of the Garter, and the Duke of Coburg will go to Stuttgart shortly to invest his Majesty with the ribbon and insignia of the Order. It was Duke Alfred who invested the late King Charles of Wurtemberg with the Garter about a year before his death, when his late Majesty received a blue ribbon to compensate him for the abolition of the British Legation at Stuttgart.

Mr. Howard Paul, in the *Caterer*, describes the late H. J. Byron as the "brightest, readiest, and most spontaneous wit he has met, either in England or the United States. At dinner with the few friends he liked he was delightful. He was an exceedingly handsome man, with a Grecian nose, bright, expressive eyes, and without a particle of self-consciousness or false pride. He dressed in perfect taste, his manners were those of a gentleman, and his jests seemed to flash forth unbidden, like sparks from an electric battery. He was witty simply because he couldn't help it, and he had an instant and unconquerable knack of looking at the humorous side of most things. I was walking with him one day in the Strand, when a damsel with a torrent of fiery red hair rushing down her back came in sudden collision with us, and nearly toppled over. Byron caught her at the critical instant and placed her on her feet. She recognised him and said, 'Oh, Mr. Byron, I'm so much obliged, to you!' 'You don't seem to recognise me, Mr. Byron,' continued the girl, with a suspiciously vinous hiccup in her voice; 'I'm an actress, and I have played in two of your burlesques.' She dropped her parasol. Byron, always courteous, picket it up, and restored it. Then she dropped her fan—Byron repeated his politeness. 'This girl's got a severe attack of dropsy,' he said to me aside, and we pursued our stroll or endeavoured to do so, when the sunny-haired lassie turned back, and confronting poor Byron, said: 'Oh, Mr. Byron, you will excuse me, I'm sure, but I have been lunching with some friends, and we had such a lot of ginger-beer its got into my head!' and off the poor thing went in a sort of reel. As she got away, Byron said to me with a smile: 'I don't know about the beer getting into her head, but I'll take my oath the ginger is well in her hair.'"

Thousands go every year to Switzerland for refreshment or inspiration. They bring old muscles into play, breathe a fresher air, and some, not only climb peaks and glaciers, but sketch or paint them. There is, indeed, to the dwellers in a region of level fields and green grass a peculiar sense of recreation in merely looking at uplifted masses of ice and snow, pure in their whiteness, or tinted with the colours of a setting sun, especially when cut off from earth by a line of cloud and showing in the heavens like a New Jerusalem. But what is the effect of all this glory upon those who have witnessed it from generation to generation? There is, I imagine, hardly a Swiss who would not exchange Mont Blanc for an equal bulk of the last patent manure, and if his hut happens to command the loveliest prospect in his land, does not set a dung-heap in the foreground of his view, and keep his windows shut so tight that (when asleep, at least) he breathes an air as sour and close as any in a Shoreditch garret. Where is the long-drawn influence of Alpine atmosphere and inspiring scenery on the native possessor of these charms? He is a pattern of thriftiness, brave as a lion, and certainly as strong as a horse, since he and his ancestors have been used to carry heavy burdens up and down hill time out of mind; but what mountaineer ever troubled himself about the view from the Matterhorn till he was paid to ascend it? People may talk of the home-sickness of the Swiss, but no nation has provided more hirelings eager to sell their services away from their own land as waiters and mercenary soldiers. The proverb says, "No money, no Swiss." It is the marked "change" which their surroundings provide to dwellers on the flats that gives its recreative power to such a country as Switzerland, and kindles the brains and bodies of visitors with new life. The barrenness and inaccessibility of the peak draw the stranger to gaze and climb, but drive away the native in search of a flatter and fatter soil. While at home, moreover (I think of residence in the heart of the picturesque), he displays no refined effect of its inspiration, but spends the long dark evenings of winter in making tobacco-stoppers and nut-crackers, or carving little chamois after the same pattern, the summer being devoted to the production of milk and cheese, except when he is engaged in the lodgment or guidance of enraptured visitors. They rejoice in a month's perception of the recreating influences which surround him, but the result of their continuous and focal impression upon himself contradicts the proverb that "you cannot have too much of a good thing."

An arrangement concluded between France and the Republic of Liberia, fixing the frontiers of their respective territories, was published on August 14, in the *Journal Official*. The terms were printed in the *Times*, of August 13. It appears that the Hinterland line of the upper part of Liberia's western boundary separates a portion of the English Colony of Sierra Leone from the French possessions in the Soudan. France thus secures some of the advantages of a buffer State over a large stretch of territory between the Samory country and Sierra Leone. This result is secured by France having considerably extended and well defined the Hinterland of Liberia. In exchange Liberia has renounced rights east of the Cavally river, and has inserted a clause virtually rendering that river French. M. Hanotaux has definitely given up to Liberia all the Garraway territory west of the Cavally and the various points formerly ceded to France on the Liberian coast.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	72 59	59 00	59 93	51 72
Monday, Septr. 3rd	0 50	1 29	1 17	0 38
Total	73 9	60 29	61 10	52 10
Total fall to Septr. 3rd, 1893	73 95	63 74	61 77	58 59
Total fall to Sept. 3rd, 1892	107 45	86 63	84 69	85 36

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·740	E	2	83·6	76·4	91	0·08	23·73	+1·21
Agra	29·728	SE	4	88·1	77·7	89	0·21	27·36	+5·58
Cawnpore	29·768	E	5	86·3	76·6	93	0·80	36·92	...
Allahabad	29·770	ENE	10	88·6	79·3	87	0·02	43·96	+14·00
Jhansi	29·718	SE	4	87·1	77·7	91	0·24	39·14	+8·21
Jacobabad	29·645	Calm	1	106·4	83·0	65	..	0·29	−2·47
Karachi	29·727	WSW	15	89·0	78·7	82	...	18·63	+13·07
Jeypore	29·727	ENE	2	88·1	74·0	93	0·08	24·10	+1·28
Ajmere	29·725	NE	2	83·4	75·6	93	...	19·82	+2·09
Deesa	29·717	WSW	7	89·2	77·0	85	...	17·85	−3·73
Ahmedabad	29·750	NW	1	83·2	76·1	87	0·93	43·04	...
Bhuj	29·727	WNW	13	83·9	76·4	71	...	26·32	+14·40
Rajkot	29·746	W	9	88·4	74·2	76	...	44·88	+21·22
Veraval	29·773	W	10	84·0	77·8	87	..	24·78	...
Neemuch	29·740	Calm	4	81·7	72·7	91	0·60	20·28	−5·36
Indore	29·742	NW	6	85·0	70·6	96	0·06	18·92	−5·10
Saugor	29·701	NE	4	83·3	74·1	95	0·59	56·84	+19·89
Jubbulpore	29·700	SE	..	87·9	74·1	85	0·46	42·60	−4·70
Hoshangabad	29·684	S	2	82·8	73·7	96	0·77	42·30	+0·44
Khandwa	29·743	NW	12	86·2	74·2	96	0·03	26·17	+3·18
Raipur	29·745	Calm	4	87·3	73·6	97	1·02	41·01	+2·09
Nagpur	29·713	SW	7	84·3	70·6	90	4·00	39·62	+4·50
Amraoti	29·743	W	8	85·6	70·3	93	1·70	30·48	+5·53
Akola	29·743	W	16	87·5	71·7	95	0·68	20·48	−4·01
Surat	29·790	W	F	87·5	78·1	82	...	41·02	+4·08
Malegaon	29·767	WSW	7	87·9	70·7	88	0·28	9·80	−4·36
Bombay	29·805	W	10	82·7	76·6	83	0·42	51·85	−7·90
Poona	29·819	W	12	86·5	68·9	79	...	17·19	+2·05
Aurangabad	29·813	WNW	14	84·8	65·7	90	0·29	10·89	...
Sholapur	29·846	WSW	6	79·3	70·0	83	0·04	8·61	−9·09
Ratnagiri	29·839	SW	4	84·4	76·9	78	0·04	83·25	−10·39
Belgaum	29·857	WNW	14	78·4	64·9	87	0·02	38·41	+5·06
Goa	29·867	SW	3	84·0	75·0	91	...	75·74	...
Karwar	29·839	SW	2	80·6	74·1	92	0·20	80·01	−22·63
Mangalore	29·919	Calm	1	81·3	73·9	93	0·43	98·70	+5·00
Calicut	29·926	Calm	4	82·7	75·1	90	...	81·83	+2·99
Cochin	29·939	WSW	M	85·2	74·2	84	0·08	54·59	−9·43
Bangalore	29·917	W	10	80·7	65·3	85	...	13·24	−0·94
Secunderabad	29·835	WSW	7	89·1	69·9	86	0·64	13·85	−6·82
Masulipatam	29·829	Calm	4	86·5	77·1	81	...	14·01	−4·92
Bellary	29·881	WNW	9	88·4	71·0	64	...	5·64	−1·09
Cuddapah	29·864	SW	...	87·5	75·3	69	...	21·70	+6·77
Madras	29·863	SW	3	85·0	77·0	93	...	16·87	+5·65
Coimbatore	29·913	S	2	90·4	70·3	77	..	2·83	−1·18
Trichinopoly	29·871	WSW	4	95·5	76·4	72	..	7·96	+0·29
Negapatam	29·877	SSW	6	90·5	75·7	86	0·19	3·74	−4·51
Colombo	29·938	W	10	84·5	74·5	71	...	14·09	−3·29
Aden	29·758	E	7	98·3	81·3	80	...	0·07	−0·18

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·93 (72·66); G. T. H.=1·29 (59·99); St. G. H.=1·17 (61·10); C. P.=0·42 (51·85).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Raipur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic over the country lying to the north of latitude 20°, while they are blowing from the south-west and north-west to the south of that parallel. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad and 12 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is 3° above the normal at Jacobabad, while the minimum temperature variations continue within 4° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (4·00"), over an inch at Amraoti (1·70") and Raipur (1·02"), nearly three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Akola and Secunderabad, about half an inch at Neemuch, Jabalpore, Bombay and Mangalore, and light showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Indore, Khandwa, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar Cochin and Negapatam. A shallow depression exists at and about Hoshangabad and as the winds are cyclonic about it, the weather is unsettled over the greater part of the country and rain is to be expected. The rainfall accompanying this small disturbance is locally heavy. On the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, conditions are favourable for rain.

Sept 2.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in several places to the north of latitude 18° and has changed by moderate or small amounts to the south of that parallel. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola and 12 at Bhuj and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is 4° above the mean of the season at Akola and Indore, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jocobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (2·16"), over an inch at Ajmere (1·30"), Hoshangabad (1·20") and Secunderabad (1·16"), about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam and Cawnpore, nearly half an inch at Jeypore, Nagpur and Masulipatam, about a quarter of an inch at Agra, Neemuch, Amraoti, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and light showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore, Jabalpore, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Mangalore and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate an extremely small area of low pressure over the country about Raipur and Jabalpore, and, as the weather is unsettled, rain is to be expected in the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Behar and Central India. Abnormals show an area of low pressure at and about Secunderabad, and rain is to be expected at or in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, Sholapur and Aurangabad. Conditions on the West Coast are slightly more favourable for rain. In Gujarat and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, local scattered showers are probable. The pressure difference between Aden and Colombo, which has decreased considerably since the 23rd August, still continues to be very small, indicating thereby that the monsoon is falling light in the Arabian Sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North-East India, and is in considerable to large excess. Pressure has fallen briskly in Central India, and the shallow depression has been transferred to some distance north-westwards, and now lies over the eastern and central districts of the Central Provinces and Baghelkhand. Rainfall has diminished considerably in Burma, and is again light. Bengal and the Gangetic Plain have had general rain. Rain was moderate to heavy in North Bengal, North Behar, and Assam; and light in the North-Western Provinces. Showers have fallen at Sirsa, Montgomery, Sialkote, and Rawalpindi. In the Punjab winds are light and abnormal. The West Coast and the West Coast districts are at present almost rainless. The Central Provinces, Rajputana, East Deccan, and North Madras have had moderate rain. Saugor, Chanda, and Hyderabad report two inches of rain; Hoshangabad, Ajmere, and Rajahmundry, one.

LATER.

Pressure has risen briskly in the west coast of the Bay, and fallen slightly in Rajputana. The depression affecting the weather has developed slightly, and is now passing in a north-west direction through the central and northern districts of the Central Provinces, and is marching towards Rajputana. The storm has given moderate to heavy rain in Berar, Khandeish, and the Central Provinces. Nagpur reports four inches of rain; Amraoti and Chanda, two; Seoni and Raipur, one inch. East Deccan and the Circars again had moderate rain. Hyderabad (Deccan) and Rajahmundry have had two inches. The Bay current is slightly stronger at the head of the Bay, and has given general rain in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, some parts of East Punjab, and the Upper India hill districts. North Bengal and North Behar again obtained moderately heavy rain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING for a Lady and Child with a Respectable Family. Apply "B. R." care of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. H. WILBOND'S FURNITURE, Piano, etc., at the Castle Park, behind Town Hall, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS Indian Cigars, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 2, 1-12 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured pure Dindigul Tobacco. They are mild, aromatic and free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower rates than any other Firm in Bombay. We guarantee to exchange the Cigar or return money if it is not approved of. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL." A Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table; Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The Food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The Servants are Civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil postage extra.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
[Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rates of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

THE latest telegraphic market advices from the other side were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and the local banks, stocks, and share markets have been closed to-day for the *Ganesh Chaturthi* holiday, while in the Produce Markets there has been next to nothing doing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,131 tons, Captain J R Durant, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain E Stabb, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, (5th August) via coast ports, brought a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr George H Eicke, as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Clitus, 1,588 tons, Captain W Frith, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Sydney (3rd August), with 362 horses and a cargo of 518 tons coal, five syces, Miss Berthy and Mr Tulloch as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W F Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (23rd August), with a cargo of spicie and salt, and 1072 pilgrims as passengers. There were 8 deaths amongst the pilgrims from natural causes during the voyage. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G Parodi, arrived on the 2nd instant:—From Genoa—Mrs Hazell and Col Welherall, Lieut G K Baldwin, Mr Jacob Zaulker and 3 freinds. From Naples—Mr and Mrs Scriuzi, From Alexandria—Mr A Willy. From Port Said—Mr Himmin. From Aden—18 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2039 tons, Captain G W F Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majestys China and Australian mails and the following passengers: From Shanghai—Mr Shatmann; From Yokohama—Mr H C Gulland; From Honkong—Mr H Mooljee; From Penang—Mrs McNamara; From Sydney—Mr and Mrs Archer; From Colombo—Mr N Dadabhoy, Mr and Mrs Wool. From different ports 33 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Hosenice	994	Hughes	Jeddah	N F	B & P S N Co
D	Nairung	2862	Bullock	Calcutta	N F	T Morrison & Co
K	Satrunjee	547	Fakira			Shepherd & Co
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
O	Clan Monroe	1436	Dall		N F	F M & Co
O	Naderi	1168	McAllister		N F	B & P S N Co
P	LaSeyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	9-9	M M Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk	N F	Graham Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	6-9	P & O Co
3	Manilla	2582	G Parodi	Genoa	17-9	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-9	C Barboro
5	Thames	4113	W A Seaton	Aden	14-9	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Marq Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co
8	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Havre	5-9	J Mackintosh & Co
8	Clitus	1588	M Firth	Calcutta	N F	R Stuart Co
10	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Havre	N F	E Bates & Co
11	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
15	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Mauritius	N F	P & O Co
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner	London, &c	N F	Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Australia (s)	Tait	Glasgow, &c.
	Rosetta (s)	Browne	Shanghai, Aug. 11.
	Sultan (s)	Collin	Jedda, Aug. 23.
	Drachenfels (s)	Kennewing	Hamburg, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kt. Commander (s).	Durant	Calcutta.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, for Calcutta via Coast Ports.
" Thames, for Aden.
" Australia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Sultan, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.
August 30.—Steamer Chelydra.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LONDON

Carthage s—20 bales skins, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassam; 47 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 4 bales skins, H M Aba; 3 bales skins, M Cassombhoy and Co; 65 cwts deer horns, S Dhuramsee; 40 cwts gum, Govindjee Sajpal, 16 cwts ivory, M H Adamjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Larnaca s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 3507 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 7998 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall—s 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG

Bisagno s—250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 39 bales cotton, B Fackirchand; 121 cwts googul, 61 cwts bysabole, 24 cwts kismiss, 12 cwts selarus, 25 cwts wet dates, Quan Lun Eaoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Harding, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from England.
Lamb, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, from leave, from England.
Ballard, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Souter, Lt, Bengal, Prob I S C, from leave, from England.
Horford, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on duty, from Canterbury.
Green, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Gibraltar.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Baldwin, Lt, Bengal, Guides Corps, from leave, from England.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Gunter, Lt-Col, Bengal, for embarkation, from Dogshai.

DEPARTURE.

Ballard, Lt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee to-day (Tuesday) the 4th instant, at 6 p.m.
2. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) 4th and Thursday 6th—Squadron drill.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday 5th and Friday 7th—Physical drill.
(3) Town Hall—At 9 p.m., on Wednesday 5th—Guard Mounting.
(4) Byculla School—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 6th—Physical drill.
(5) Head Quarters—At 5-45 p.m., on Friday 7th—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 7th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*North-West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr R Burn, Offg Jt-Magte, Farukhabad, privilege leave for three months.

Mr A E Gough, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, furlough on medical certificate, partly in and partly out of India, for one year.

Dr G F W Thibaut, Ph D, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to officiate as Principal of that College during the absence on leave of Mr A E Gough.

Mr W J Goodrich, Professor of History and Political Economy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to be Professor of English Literature in that College, vice Dr G F W Thibaut.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A Meredith, Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 42 days.

Lieutenant A E Barton, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Deputy Commissioner.

Captain C F Minchin, Assistant Political Officer, Khaibar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 25 days, from the 20th of August 1894.

The next half-yearly Examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates will be held at Lahore on Monday, the 15th of October 1894, and four following days.

Mr C L Smith, Divisional Judge, is posted to Jullundur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—August 12, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr H M Clay, of a son.
COOPER—August 25, at Rampur Bauleah, the wife of Rev A A Cooper, M A, English Presbyterian Mission, of a son.
MACGREGOR—August 28, at 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of J C MacGregor, of a son
ROGERS—August 21, at New Barnet, Herts, the wife of W Rogers, Executive Engineer, of a son.
SIMPSON—August 28, at 34 Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, the wife of W N Simpson, of a son.
TAOMAS—August 28, at Bellary, the wife of Captain D Brodie Thomas, 1st Battalion, Cheshire (22nd) Regiment, of a daughter.
WIGLEY—August 23, at Simla, the wife of F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
WALKER—August 22, at Seoni, CP, the wife of James Walker, ICS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACOB—WYATT—August 27, at St Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, by the Rev J L Wyatt, Missionary, S P G, assisted by the Rev W G Peel, Captain C W Jacob, 24th Baluchistan Regt, eldest son of Colonel W Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, to Pauline, third daughter of the Rev J L Wyatt, and grand-daughter of the late Right Rev Bishop Caldwell.
JONES—PROUDFOOT—August 22, at Aurungabad, Captain Aubrey Jones, 1st Lancers H C, son of Major-General Jones (Madras retired), to Effie Minnie Janet, youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel J G Proudfoot, I S C, Offg Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
SORABJI—HEERJI—August 25, at Cannanore, Maneckji, son of the late Mr Sorabji Maneckji Panwalla, to Motibai, daughter of Mr C Heerji Madaganwalla, of the firm of Messrs Heerji M and Sons, of Cannanore.

DEATHS.

ADAMSON—August 23, at Faulkner Lodge, Kodaikanal, Eliza, widow of the Rev Thomas Adamson, S P G.
HARRISON—August 25, at Khagole, (E I R), near Dinapore, of cholera, C E G Harrison, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway, aged 39 years.
LINCOLN—August 10, at Amritsar, Robert Lee Lincoln, aged 40 years.
PHIBBS—August 27, at Wellington, Nilgiris, Madras, Lieut-Colonel William Phibbs, Commanding, 1st Battn, Dorsetshire Regiment, aged 49.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1894.

So to pay one's debts is a breach of faith. This is the latest doctrine of the *Jagadhitechchhu*, a paper, we believe, with as large a circulation as any in the Presidency. And according to this doctrine, which has been readily followed by another Poona paper, the *Vyapari* (which from its name ought to be an authority on business matters), the ryot who offers to pay off his sarkar in full to the uttermost pie must, in future, be regarded as dishonest. This, we fear, would create a new and final difficulty in the way of the settlement of the terrible question of the indebtedness of the ryot. But we must let these papers speak for themselves, and it will be seen that there is more than one fallacy involved in their pronouncements on the subject of the conversion of the four per cent. Government loan. The *Jagadhitechchhu* says it was the belief of most people that money invested in such loans "would not be lost, and that interest thereon would be paid at the proper time," but this belief, it adds, "has been falsified"—from which the natural conclusion is that money has been lost, and that some interest has not been paid; and then it goes on to say that if private banks had done such a thing the depositors would have filed suits in the civil courts, but "the present breach of faith being the act of Government itself, there is no remedy." The *Vyapari* also thinks that Government would not have allowed any of their subjects to act in such a way, and reiterates the charge of "breach of faith" and deceitful "conduct." Now we should have thought, but for their actual occurrence, that such misrepresentations would have defeated their own object, but we suppose that as newspapers are found to publish them there must, in all probability, be readers ignorant enough to accept them as true. And therefore we bend to the very humble task of exposing them.

What Government has done is nothing more than the act of the debtor who goes to his creditor and says: "I will now pay you in full all I owe you, or, if you prefer, I will go on with the old loan at a lower rate of interest—that is, just as you like." Moreover, what has been done has been very plainly done, and there is no room for misunderstanding. Grant as we may, for charity's sake, that these commentators are very ignorant of the conditions of the loan in question, still how is it possible for them to misread, as they have done, a notification which sets forth in its opening sentence that the loan "*will be discharged*," and only in its second paragraph offers the proprietors of the notes "*option*" of conversion? Discharge in full then is what the writer in the *Jagadhitechchhu* describes as "loss" of money, and the cessation of interest after repayment of the principal he refers to as interest "not being paid at the proper time." But like the quaint tariffs of subscription which we see on the front of some of the minor newspapers "to private subscribers, Rs. 6 per annum; to Government, Rs. 30 per annum," so we suppose that the writers we have been referring to have different standards for private debtors and for Government, and that it is only to the latter that they would deny the privilege of paying off their debts when it suits them to do so. But even this charitable extenuation which we seek to make of our contemporaries' error is somewhat barred by their own declaration of opinion that Government would not allow their subjects to act as they have themselves done, that is, to pay their debts. But this we must pass over as a slip, as happily we know, and no one can dispute that private persons do sometimes pay their debts. Nor should we dwell on the still more curious statement that if a private banker had acted as Government have done the depositors would have filed suits, except that it serves to bring forward a very important principle of English administration, which the writer for the moment overlooked. The principle may sound strange to Indian ears, and, so far as we are aware, no Native State has yet adopted it, but it certainly holds, and is often effectively worked, in British India. That principle is that Government may be sued by private persons in the civil courts. So the *Jagadhitechchhu* may now withdraw its sad conclusion that there is no remedy, and re-assure its readers, the ill-used creditors who have been paid in full, and may advise them to sue the hard-hearted debtor who has paid them, and compel him to borrow again on the old terms which they found convenient.

The Hindu papers have been rejoicing generally on the successful boycotting of the Mohurram festivities by the members of their community. No one, we think, can blame the Hindus for their abstention from taking any part in the celebration. But the more discerning papers, such as the *Indian Spectator* and the *Sudharak* point out that the result is not one wholly for congratulation. The latter observes that "the existing tension of feeling cannot but be productive of evil to both the parties, and that it is very desirable that no time should be lost in compounding the matter and in arriving at an amicable settlement." The *Spectator* says: "It is the interest of everybody, of the rulers and all the ruled alike, that there should be cordial relations between the subjects and an implicit confidence of them in the impartiality and justice of the Government. We are sure the authorities know this, and we hope Hindus and Mahomedans, too, will realize it. Every person, then, who rakes up old quarrels, who does not hush up past bickerings, is certainly not a friend of the country. He who openly preaches the gospel of boycotting, *i.e.*, of perpetuating ill-will, does something more blameable still."

THE humble petition of the Pariahs of Southern India and Burma, which has just been presented to the House of Commons, is one of the most remarkable of recent days, and is attracting much attention at home. In it the Pariahs, who tell the Commons that they number nine millions—twenty-five per cent. of the population of India—unhesitatingly affirm, with their Mahomedan fellow-subjects, that the agitation in connection with the Civil Service Examinations being held simultaneously in England and in India expresses the political aspirations of the Hindus only, or, with more exactitude, of those two sections, the Bengalis and the Brahmins, and, from the side-lights, which must be taken into account, furnished by the native journals supporting the demand, "aims at nothing short of a complete extinction, ultimately, of the European element in the Civil Service, leaving only a few Europeans in supreme control of the entire administrative machinery, and, on these and other grounds, should be strenuously discouraged." It is to these ambitious men the Pariahs urge, that they owe their abject and degraded condition which, they believe, would become even worse were the power and influence of these men extended. They regard Brahmins and Bengalis as their natural enemies who show themselves incapable of abandoning their prejudices or surrendering one jot or tittle of their cruel and tyrannous transmitted ancestral privileges, under which the Pariahs, the helots of the soil, lie crushed and helpless, to the discredit of a Government which in so many other respects has improved the moral, social, and political condition of the peoples embraced within the vast bounds of the Indian Empire. Their indictment of the Brahmin does not end here, and the Pariahs unhesitatingly declare that, despite the specious plea that the caste civilian in virtue of his education will prove more liberal and sympathetic than his average countryman, in whom conservatism has become crystallised, they declare that they would, far and away, prefer to live under an administration worked by European officials whose fairness, breadth of view, and inherited liberal traditions, associated with their national history, render them better fitted for the peculiarly arduous task of ruling mixed populations, such as are found in India, than the caste-ridden Brahmin, whose thoughts and tendencies, ingrained by heredity and dominated by the insensate, but none the less imperative, customs of centuries, are concealed by the thin veneer of English education. "Scratch a Russian," said Napoleon, "and you'll find a Tartar," repeat the Pariahs, and improving on the expression exclaim: "Blow off the top froth of a Brahmin's Western culture, and you come to the pestilent and accumulated dregs of ages." Nothing could be less liable to misconception than this, and the Pariahs must indeed be complimented on the unequivocal terms in which they have stated their case. They are fully persuaded that if Brahmin influence were extended their condition would be lower than it is to-day and and there would be no room at all for their legitimate aspirations. In demonstration of the truth of this argument they quote the condition of affairs in the remote mofussil, where caste is still paramount and sways with a rod of iron, and the rustic mind exhibits all the immobility of ignorance, but also in the capital city, Madras, where Pariah boys are severely excluded from that typical Hindu institution, Pacheappa's College, and where in that great Brahmin centre, Mylapoor, a street exists, and that street forming one of the boundaries of the residence of the Brahmin judge of the Madras High Court, in which may be seen a sign-board declaring the way, "No thoroughfare. Pariahs prohibited," and threatening certain pains and penalties should they not give good heed. Finally, the Pariahs declare themselves to be well content to be ruled by Europeans, and the memorialists appeal on behalf of a people whose vitality, industry, manhood, and improvability have been borne testimony to by many impartial observers. Representations of this kind cannot but commend themselves to the democratic leaders in England, and if democracy is to dominate all things as its advocates anticipate, the aspirations of the Pariahs will not go discouraged, especially if they succeed in leading democrats to recognise that the Brahmin is Conservative to the backbone.

THE home papers publish the correspondence between Mr. Robert Butcher, honorary secretary of the "Liberator" Depositors' Committee, and Sir Augustus Stephenson, Q.C., Director of Public Prosecutions, and call attention to its circumlocution and the law's delay apart from the important issues raised. It is shown that the correspondence opened on October 24, 1893, when Mr. Butcher informed Sir Augustus that the committee had, on the previous day, passed a resolution to obtain the intentions of the Public Prosecutor. Various communications passed without result up to November 11. The rest is silence till May 24, 1894, when the honorary secretary announces: "I am instructed to ask whether any decision has been arrived at by you as regards a prosecution or whether such prosecution has now been abandoned. My committee would respectfully submit that the materials for your consideration and for the consideration of counsel were sent to your department by the Official Receiver more than six months ago." There were many hundreds of persons anxiously waiting to steps taken, for many of them had been totally ruined through the fraudulent acts of Jabez Balfour and his associates. But still the Director of Public Prosecutions held his peace and two months more having elapsed the committee informed Sir Augustus that they considered the time had arrived when the correspondence relating to the criminal prosecution of the directors and officials of the Balfour companies should be published for the information of the sufferers through these frauds, who, after waiting anxiously for many months have a right to know how matters are progressing. They also expressed a hope that when the victims of Jabez Balfour and his clique saw the apathy displayed by those responsible for instituting proceedings they would make a strong effort through their representatives in Parliament and through the press to demand that justice be done to those who have been so cruelly victimised. It would have been well had this been acted upon and some tangible explanation offered, for men who have lost their money are not prone to be patient. Yet there may be another side to the question and the Director's position might have been justified. Evidently he believes his action right for he was still unmoved by the committee's representations and disapproved of the publication of the correspondence, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* seem to have had first hold of and its contemporaries to have deemed it prudent to publish afterwards.

GERMANY seems more displeased than England at the result of the negotiations regarding the Congo. In Berlin the new arrangement is regarded by some persons as a second rebuff to British diplomacy, but in England it is widely conceded that British rights are in no way affected. At the same time the opinion is in some places expressed that the method of establishing our rights as against all parties may be somewhat modified. The position is this—the Congo Free State had practically agreed to occupy certain territory for us. It now finds itself unable to fulfil its undertaking, and this may possibly impose on us the necessity of eventually occupying the territory in question ourselves. This means, it is predicted, we shall have to come to an understanding with France as to the boundaries of her Congo possessions and our own sphere of influence in the Upper Nile regions. In the agreement just adopted the frontier between the Congo Free State and the Colony of French Congo is clearly defined. In the next article it is stipulated that France shall exercise the right of police over the course of the Mbomu, with a right of pursuit on the left bank. This right of police may be exercised on the left bank of the river only in regard to persons caught in the act of trespassing on French territory or on the waters of the river and in proportion as pursuit by the French agents is indispensable to bring about the arrest of the trespassers. France is, if necessary, to have a right of crossing to the left bank to ensure her communications along the river. The posts established by the Free State north of the frontier are further to be handed over to agents accredited by the French authorities. Finally, the Free State undertakes to renounce all occupation and to exercise in the future no political influence west or north of a line: Longitude 30° E. (27° 40' E., Paris), starting from its intersection of the watershed of the Congo and Nile basins up to the point where it meets the parallel 5° 30' N., and then along that parallel to the Nile.

THE season at Gulmarg is now over, writes a correspondent. Altogether, and in spite of the miserable weather, it has been exceptionally lively. The dances have been more numerous and better attended than usual. His Highness the Maharaja's band has performed in public twice or thrice weekly. The Hunt—an innovation in Kashmir—has been a great success, thanks to the enterprise of the M. F. H., Colonel Neville Chamberlain, and the side shows we have had in the way of dogs and horses have been very well managed. Unfortunately, the boggy state of the Marg prevented the usual races and gymkhanas coming off with that success to which people in the past have become accustomed.

THE directors of the Empire of India Corporation, Limited, have intimated to the shareholders that they have decided on making one call of 10s. per share, and another of £2 10s. per share, upon the shareholders, if the sale of the whole of the Produce Company's shares at £6 10s. per share cannot be effected by August 31, 1894. The shares are £10 fully paid, and carry a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent. They are preferential as regards capital, as well as dividend. The subscription for the shares will be: On application, 10s.; on allotment, £1; on November 1, 1894, £5;—total, £6 10s.

THE moral of the Khulna case, which during the last few weeks, has been supplying the native press of Bengal with one of those subjects on which it is best fitted to shine, writes the *Pioneer*, is, of course, the very old one that under no circumstances should a European strike a native. This is not because it is bad for the beaten, for whom indeed it is sometimes the best and only possible punishment; but because it is bad for the beater in more ways than one. Yet if ever a man had excuse for losing his temper it was Mr. Beatson Bell, the magistrate of Khulna, on the unfortunate occasion which has come into such celebrity. He was undertaking a ride of forty miles across his district on a hot July day—this unmanly officer whose un-English conduct has been the theme of Babu editors and lawyers. Half way out, where he had a change of horses, he had sent word that a glass of milk should be ready for him, but when he reached the place it was not forthcoming. It appears that at the same place some time previously he had had the same difficulty. The refusal of a cup of milk to a Collector would be an unheard of thing in any other province, but in many parts of Bengal such an act is only part of the general and deliberate system of making the country unbearable for the Englishman. In no pleasant frame of mind, we may suppose, Mr. Bell went up towards the zemindar's cutcherry, and there found the man who ought to have seen to his wants, who replied with an obvious lie—that there was no milk to be had. Thereupon Mr. Bell, losing his temper, gave him a "licking" with his riding cane. No one can say that it was not precisely what the man deserved, and had Mr. Beatson Bell been a native deputy magistrate or tehsildar it would have been a lesson to the offending servant, and no more would have been heard of the matter. But being what he was, he played into the hands of his adversaries. The mohurrir went off to the deputy magistrate with such a story so exaggerated, that that officer unfortunately jumped to the conclusion that the whole thing was a fabrication, and ordered him to be charged with bringing a false case, though there was, of course, no disposition on the part of Mr. Bell to deny the facts. The matter has ended in the precincts of the High Court with an apology nominally to the assaulted servant, but in reality to those behind him, and it is fortunate indeed for Mr. Bell that he had already established a particular reputation for kindness and sympathy towards the natives, and that he is serving under a Chief who has a mind of his own and is capable of looking at a case like this on its merits. Under one Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not so many years ago, Mr. Bell would have stood a very strong chance of finding his official prospects ruined as a sacrifice to the people.

THE oldest post-mistress in the service of the French Government is, a Paris correspondent says, stationed at Nanterre, and has been for thirty-three years at the head of the district office there. She kept at her post during the invasion of the Prussians, and the combats between Versaillists and Communists in her immediate neighbourhood. Indeed, it may be said that she received the baptism of fire, her post-office having been many times between the fire of the troops of order and of the Federals. As most of the officials of her standing took French leave of their posts, she could not have been blamed if she had fled too. She was to retire on September 1, on a pension of forty pounds a year; but it would seem that she managed to save a good deal of money out of her salary and the vegetable products of a garden which, with her dwelling, she had rent free. Another post-mistress who showed fine courage during the invasion was Mdlle. Dodu, now at the head of the Vincennes post-office, and a Chevaliere of the Legion of Honour.

A BULLETIN reporting improvement in the state of M. Dupuy's health has been followed by another which speaks of a relapse. A Paris correspondent, writing the other night, says:—After passing a better night than could have been expected, he told his physician, the following morning, not to be at the trouble of coming till the next day but he had hardly left when the Prime Minister had a violent attack of the nephritic colic to which he has been for several years subject. The doctor was called back, and to prevent loss of strength through excruciating pain, resorted again to the sub-cutaneous injections of morphine. He says that M. Dupuy must not think of leaving Vernet-les-Bains for at least another week. He was to have returned to Paris for the Council which was to be held at the Elysee the next week, but as this is impossible he will spend the rest of the Parliamentary recess at his native town of Puy, where he will make a programme speech before the opening of the session.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

REWARDS FOR GENERAL YEH.

CHINESE ESTIMATE OF JAPANESE LOSSES AT PINGYANG.

TIENTSIN, SEPT. 3.

An Imperial Edict has been issued expressing satisfaction with the Chinese victory over the Japanese forces at Pingyang, on August 17, and conferring rewards on General Yeh and seven hundred officers of the Chinese Army who took part in the engagement.

The report furnished by General Yeh states that five thousand of the Japanese troops were killed while the Chinese lost only a few men.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE.

HOSTILITY OF THE COREANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Chemulpo stating that the Japanese hold the Provinces of Seoul and Hwanghai, also the country in the neighbourhood of the Corean Treaty ports. The feeling of the inhabitants against the Japanese is increasing, and the Coreans have commenced a guerilla warfare.

FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

SIX TOWNS BURNT.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3.

Huge forest fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin involving the entire destruction of six towns. Fully five hundred persons have perished in the flames, and many in seeking refuge amongst the swamps, or on the rivers, have been drowned.

MILITARY OUTRAGE IN ATHENS.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

ATHENS, SEPT. 3.

One hundred and fifty officers of the Greek Army attacked the offices of the Athens newspaper *Acropolis*, yesterday, and completely wrecked the premises.

The cause of the outrage is due to the resentment excited in military circles against this journal for publishing a series of articles attacking the Army.

The ringleaders have been arrested.

THE MASHONALAND ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Colonel Rhodes sailed to-day for the Cape to take over the control of the Mashonaland Administration during the absence of Dr. L. S. Jameson, on furlough.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, SEPT. 3.

The Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened to-day at Buda-Pesth in the presence of a brilliant gathering.

Some two thousand members are taking part in the proceedings of the Congress amongst whom are many delegates from India and Great Britain.

POONA REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The first day's matches of the Poona Regatta came off at the Connaught Boat Club to-day. The card showed six events, but five were rowed. The first heat, double sculls, distance half-a-mile, was abandoned, Mr. Fenn and Captain DeWilton having scratched. Searle and Cunningham will row the final heat to-morrow with two other couples. The first heat, senior sculls, was won by Lieutenant Bond easily, by six lengths. In the first heat ladies' and gentlemen's double sculls, distance quarter mile, Captain Brownrigg and Mrs. Beckham won, whose boat was steered by Mr. Moore defeating Mr. Fry and Miss A. Dobbs, whose boat was steered by Mr. Tod. The second heat was won by Lieutenant Dobbin and Miss Dobbs, the former was steered by Master Barnes and the latter by Lieutenant Graymills. The final inter-regimental fours, distance one mile, between the K. O. Y. L. I. and the Royal Engineers was won by the former by three lengths. The last race, ladies' eights, had two scratches. Miss Dobbs steered the winning boat.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The cricket match between Ganeshkhind and the Poona Gymkhana to-day was a capital game throughout ending with an exciting finish. Lord Harris played in his quite old form, scoring 71 runs in quick time. Dr. Barnes played well for his side, also did Cates and Luard for the Poona Gymkhana.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Luard, c Herron, b Lord Harris	38
Vincent, b Poore	0
Wilkins, c Colonel Harris, b Lord Harris	16
Steel, c and b Poore	27
Dr Wyatt, c Edgerley, b Poore	9
Cates, b Cox	49
Dr Barnes, b Poore	69
Fernyhough, c Herron, b Lord Harris	23
Dr Copeland, run out	0
Hayward, b Lord Harris	10
Bain, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	239

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Poore	170	110	6	4
Lord Harris	145	55	9	4
Colonel Harris	30	24	0	0
Elliott	40	28	1	0
*Cox	45*	21	1	1

*Bowled 2 wides.

GANESHKHIND.

Lord Harris, c and b Cates	71
Colonel Harris, c Vincent, b Cates	55
Capt Poore, b Steel	18
Dr Martin, b Steel	14
Capt Cox, b Steel	43
Edgerley, b Cates	0
Elliott, b Steel	1
Baynes, b Steel	1
Gabb, b Barnes	12
Herron, not out	5
Truecock, c Luard, b Steel	0
Extras	3
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Steel	143	93	5	6
Cates	115	84	4	3
Barnes	49	22	1	1
Copeland	30	21	2	0

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

Regarding the reports received from the local Governments on the leprosy question Bengal is in favour of legislation for segregating pauper lepers; Madras and the North-West Provinces being against such a course; while in Bombay segregation has been in force for a considerable time past.

SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS.

The question as to whether sulphuric and nitric acids can be made in India at prices to admit of their being utilized for manufacture is still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

In connection with the revised regimental establishments of the British army it is decided that vacancies occurring in the rank of sergeant from the 31st July will not be filled in the battalions which go hame this trooping season; and at the next meeting of the Viceregal Council General Brackenbury will propose that the Bill relating to the Indian army be referred to a select committee, consisting of the mover, the Hon'ble Sir A. Miller, and another Member of Council.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

To-day's financial statement of the results of the recent conversion show a very large increase. A telegram from England is expected this afternoon, when the latest figures will be published.

LATER.

Since the 30th August five lakhs of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 have been converted at Calcutta up to 1st September. English figures are not yet available.

THE LAHORE CAMP.

The arrangements and dates for the troops leaving the various stations for Meean Mir, to attend during the Lahore durbar, are published. All the troops will be at Meean Mir by the 25th November, the regiments leaving their stations from the 27th October.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The City Line steamer Clan Maclean from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 2

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia left Suez, for Bombay, on the 2nd instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo arrived at Hongkong, on the 3rd instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

French mail-steamer Oxus from China arrived.

Orient steamer Oruba from London arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30¼

THE 1865 LOAN.

THE following Notification was issued yesterday as a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Public Debt.

I.

No. 4460.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes "Stock-Certificates issued in lieu thereof":—]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, as far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from January 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 in Notification No. 4426 of the 1st September.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1854-55"), 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:

(*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, five annas and four pies per Rs. 100;

(*b*) On Notes of the Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, three annas and eight pies per Rs. 100.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes of the two loans above mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

II.

No. 4461.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1894.

It is hereby notified that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*a*) of Notification No. 4460 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be ten annas and ten pies per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

COLLISIONS BETWEEN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the discussion I had with some of the railway people on the subject mentioned above, which appeared in your issue of the 20th ultimo, I find that some of them are of opinion that, firstly, the collision is not of frequent occurrence, and, secondly, the railway authorities will not allow a stranger to experiment on their costly locomotives.

Firstly, I admit that a collision is not of frequent occurrence, but whenever it does occur the loss to the railway company is so great that it eclipses all the years which have passed without any such accident. A collision rendered two locomotives, and, at least, five trucks on each train, totally useless. The loss by rolling stock alone, I think, will, at least, be a lakh of rupees. For argument sake let us suppose that one collision occurs at the interval of every ten years, and it costs, at the lowest one lakh, then the yearly loss would be about ten thousand. This sum does not include cost of damage to the permanent way, removing debris, loss by suspension of traffic, amount of compensation to the families of the injured, and, lastly, but not the least, compensation to Government. From this it will be seen that although the collisions are rare, still the loss by one collision is so great that the remedy to check the evil is no longer to be ignored. Secondly, I know that a locomotive is very costly, and therefore I do not want to try my experiments on a locomotive at first. I would prefer a condemned truck and attach my mechanism to that at first, and if the railway authorities are satisfied that my scheme is what I claim to be, then only, I will ask them to allow me to attach my mechanism to a locomotive. In attaching the mechanism to the locomotive no alteration is to be affected in the locomotive itself, except drilling some small holes in the underframe and altering some part of the cowcatcher.

I hope, after these explanations, the railway authorities will no longer hesitate to give me an opportunity to carry on my experiments.—Yours, &c.,

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 17.

THE SMALL PLEASURES OF LIFE.

MY dear good readers, let me ask if you have ever read "The Master Builder," by Henrik Ibsen. It seems to me a weird, philosophical play. Its greatest charm to me lies in the naturalness and strength of the dialogue. A passage which now comes into my mind seems particularly appropriate to the subject I have set out to discuss. Poor, melancholy Mrs. Solness, the wife of "The Master Builder," is talking to Hilda Wangel about the fire by which she and her husband lost property and two little boys. The sad mother expressed the desire that Hilda would not refer again to the fate of her sons, although she accepted the loss with resignation and fortitude. She adds, however, "No, it's the small losses in life that cut one to the heart—the loss of all that other people look upon as almost nothing." Hilda wants to know what things are meant, to which Mrs. Solness rejoins, "As I say, only little things. All the old portraits were burnt on the walls. And all the old silk dresses were burnt that had belonged to the family for generations and generations. And all mother's and grandmother's lace—that was burnt too. And only think—the jewels too! (Sadly.) And then all the dolls . . . . I had nine lovely dolls." They were the dolls of her childhood; the dolls and Mrs. Solness had gone on living together even after her marriage. The dolls were to her most cherished treasures, for does she not pathetically declare, "I carried them under my heart—like little unborn children?" How often have you and I seen this sort of feeling in our friends! Men and women alike, we all have our dolls, things which we carry under our heart, things the loss of which we should regard as a calamity be they ever so small in value. I am persuaded that just as the small losses in life cut one to the heart, so the small pleasures, the trifling delights of existence, causeth greatest amount of real joy. It's the little courtesies of this world that make life worth the living. And, pray, do you say what in the world has all this to do with sport and sporting men?

THE LITTLE LOVES OF SPORTSMEN.

I will show you. Sportsmen are ordinary mortals the same as most of us. They have the same weaknesses, the same little loves, the same strengths, the same passions as the rest of the world. There are those who regard sportsmen as very much lower than the angels, and closely akin to the imps of darkness. They look upon sportsmen as brutal, vulgar, low, unrefined, selfish, pleasure-seeking animals, who have small knowledge of the amenities of life, and no sympathy with its minor phases. I can assure you, however, that sportsmen are cut to the heart by small losses, and have their little loves, weaknesses, pet objects and fancies, the same as the best of us. I have known many strong men who go on living with dolls under their heart. Such enjoyment is not confined to one sex. Men, sporting men, suffer badly from dolls. As a matter of fact, sportsmen pay more attention to small things than any other section of the community, and, as a body, I think, they are more superstitious. I never yet met an enthusiastic sport who had not some little "love" concealed in his breast who bowed down to some fetish, and who would not be eligible as a member of the Thirteen Club. Did you ever know a sportsman who did not believe in luck? Gamblers, who are also sportingmen, invariably refer to their being in or out of luck in the course of conversation. I have known men who, having seen a funeral on the way to a race-course, regarded it as a bad omen, and declined to bet that day. Spostsmen are usually averse to walking under ladders, spilling salt, and cracking mirrors. Some men regard themselves as unlucky over particular races, and as unable to score on certain grounds. I have known teams so impregnated with the idea that they cannot win on a certain enclosure until the spell cannot be broken, and the will to win is practically obliterated. For instance, the Blackburn Rovers have never yet during teens of years beaten the Bolton Wanderers on the latter's own ground at Pike's-lane. And the Rovers never will until they believe it is possible for them to conquer on that playing piece. But this, as the Irishman says, is a "doigreshun," and has not too intimate a bearing on the little loves of sportsmen, except in so far as demonstrating how human even these unfeeling sporting people are.

H. B. DAFT'S "DOLLS."

I was reading the papers, the other day—a habit I sometimes have—as Bismarck said when he saved the life of his groom who was drowning; and I saw a letter from Major St. Leger Moore, late of the "Blue" Lancers, in which he said:—"The first match at polo ever played in Great Britain was played on Hounslow Heath in the summer of 1871 between the 9th Lancers and 10th Hussars. We played eight a-side, and with a small bone or ivory ball, which I have now in my possession, and ash sticks." Note the words. "A small bone or ivory ball, which I have now in my possession." Doubtless, Major St. Leger Moore cherishes this little love of a ball as dearly as Mrs. Solness did her dolls. For twenty-three years has he carefully placed it in an honoured position in his household. Surely, we who preserve our best programmes of concerts, castes of plays, menu cards, ball-room cards, rosettes of offices, &c., &c., can appreciate and understand the feeling—this nursing relics and objects of the past. One evening, some years ago, I was invited out to dine with M. Richard Daft, at his residence at Radcliffe-on-Trent. At that time H. B. Daft was unmarried and shared a bedroom with his elder brother "R. P." under the paternal roof. You should have seen his bedroom. Well nigh from floor to ceiling were the walls covered with pictures and prints of sporting celebrities of all kinds for years past. Some of them were rich and rare, and there was no chance of mistaking the tastes of the occupiers of the room. Many of the illustrations had been pasted on the walls in childhood's happy hours and were now the little loves, the dolls, of smart young sportsmen. Nor is this all. Well do I remember Harry Daft lifting a tall oval glass shade like that which usually covers statuettes, and showing me his velvet international football caps—which the Association gives each season to those who play against Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. They are rich pieces of head-gear, and have the year of playing embroidered on the peak, and distinctive colours for each encounter. I think he had three at that time. I was struck with the loving care displayed in arranging them neatly under a glass case to keep the dirt away from them, and the tender and admiring style in which he spread them out on the digits of his left hand and held the caps up to view. These caps will be his little loves, his dolls, and, maybe, will be handed on to his children, for Mr. Harry Butler Daft has given hostages to Fortune.

THE FADS OF FOOTBALLERS.

But football players seem much attached to little loves and weaknesses. How fond they are of loading their watch chains with medals won in cup or other competitions, how often do those who are international players love to decorate their breasts with the English arms, and what little loves and pet weaknesses they contract in reference to their boots. One man will dote on the well made Scotch boots, and another on English ware. One player abhors studs and likes bars on the soles, while another favours bars and detests studs. Some like heavy, and others light foot-gear, and you may depend upon it that any footballer who has studied the game and his own style of play and capabilities has his little loves in regard to all these details. One celebrated international with whom I have had conversed had very pronounced notions as to the making of football boots and the best way to preserve them for use. His theories have worked out so well that one pair of boots have been known to last him for a whole season, which is an unusual circumstance with a professional. But this question of boots is one of the little loves of his life, and if he talks to me about football he is certain to mention his pet theory. He has tasted it and not found it wanting.

SOME CRICKET CHATTER.

And cricketers have their little loves. One man likes a bat with the handle all cane; another with a mixture of cork and cane; another with cork, cane, and whalebone; and another with cane and whalebone. One prefers his handle with the plain cork wound round it, another with an india-rubber case over it, and yet another with wash-leather. Each man has his little love, his pet weakness in regard to weight, grain of wood, and treatment of blade. Some like the bare blade, and refuse to use a blade around which waxed twine has been wound, the same as on the handle to strengthen or protect some damaged part of a favourite implement. A good bat is a highly prized jewel, and I know some amateurs who have preserved their bats for years. They are very loath to part with a tried and trusted ally. Many a time have I heard a cricketing friend say: "I adore that bat of mine. You know there's lots of runs in it. They only want bringing out." This is a pleasant piece of humour to chaff a fellow with, to bring up in judgment against him when the fortune of war has ended in his "bagging a brace of duck eggs." And the horror of breaking a favourite bat. Oh, willow, willow, waly ho! Only those that are run-getters know the acute sorrow of losing a bat. Some eight years ago, Mr. J. A. Dixon had over-played and over-trained himself at football. He looked very pale and worn, and friends shook their heads about such an excellent man as Johnny Dixon. The present captain of Notts was not the sort of man to pine himself away. He carefully took his favourite bat, one with a lot of runs in it, to a cricket outfitting firm, and asked them to take care of his bat until the next season. Then he packed his trunk, and proceeded on a voyage to Australia. When he returned his little love, his cherished bat, well preserved and well oiled, was waiting for him. It was so full of runs, and so was its master, that Mr. J. A. Dixon speedily took that position in first-class cricket which he had long deserved, but had failed to obtain owing to nervousness. His bat was his doll. It was carried under his heart, and, doubtless, many a time when he saw cricket in Australia his mind returned to the trusted blade confided to skilful hands at home. And then I recollect Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinghji, before he was known to fame as a cricketer of class, writing to Arthur Shrewsbury, not for a lock of his hair, because the great Arthur has not one to spare, but for an old bat. Shrewsbury, honoured by such a mark of favour from an Indian prince, presented Ranjitsinghji with the bat with which he compiled his many mammoth scores in 1887 prior to setting out for his long jaunt in the Australian colonies. The young Oriental noble was so pleased with this gift that in return he sent the Nottingham crack a handsome portrait of himself and his autograph attached thereto. Now both Shrewsbury and Ranjitsinghji will prize these pledges of admiration. They will be numbered amongst the little loves, the pet weaknesses, the "dolls" of sportsmen.

MORE CRICKET CURIOS.

Nor is this sort of fetish worship confined to bats. It extends to balls used in historic matches and on momentous occasions. I know that Alfred Shaw has a cricket ball beautifully mounted in silver. It is a little love, and will become a cherished heirloom. Away on the Yorkshire moorland I have no books of reference, but if I trust my memory aright, it is the ball with which Alfred Shaw took the whole ten wickets in a single innings of a first-class match—and that I fancy was a North and South contest at Lords. Of course, the detail is insignificant, but the broad facts are true. Then I recall a famous encounter, either England and Australia, or the celebrated contest between Smokers and Non-Smokers at Melbourne, in which poor sensitive Scotton was batting, and when the last ball was bowled he ran and picked up the leather to keep as a little love, as a curiosity, and he was promptly given out by the umpire for handling the ball. Moreover, what a pleasant habit many of us have of preserving cricket cards. I have many such, and notable amongst them I prize the card of the first match ever played on English soil between a team of the Mother Country and an Australian eleven. The same occurred at Trent Bridge, between Notts and the Cornstalks in 1878, and although the card be dirty, dusty, stained by age, and generally disreputable in appearance yet

I love it, I love it, though some may say,
It's childish to love a card so grey.

And how dearly do some of our great players love to preserve the cards of matches in which they have distinguished themselves. It's quite a common practice to print a few cards of historical games on satin, and there's many a cricketer's sitting-room hung round with framed cards and photographs of teams. Many amateurs and some professionals are mild cricket-book collectors, and most of our leading players buy "Wisden" for the years in which they are before the public. The walls of the house in which old George Parr lived and died were decorated with cricket pictures, and they were highly valued by the old lion of the North. I remember his pointing out to me a drawing of the All-England eleven, which included George Parr, Felix, Alfred Mynn, Wisden, Dorrington, Dean, and others. It was with pride that Parr remarked that this was the work of Felix who, he added, was a German, an artist, a linguist, and a musician, as well as a cricketer. There is no doubt that Felix was a man of very considerable talent.

TUFTS OF TURF.

And even racing men have their little loves. If you go into the premises of the Jockey Club at Newmarket, you will see one of hoofs of Eclipse, made into a snuff-box, on the table of the reading-room. It is the commonest thing in the world to see the mounted or preserved hoofs of celebrated horses, and the teeth of equine heroes and heroiness are frequently turned into scarf-pins. I knew an owner of race-horses who took the skins of such of his favourites who happened to die, and having had them cured used them for arm-chairs. On the back of the chair was a brass plate in memory of the horse. Plaitings from the manes and tails of horses are often indulged in and of course paintings and photographs of horses are much prized. I have in previous letters told you of the many curios and the little loves which the Prince of Wales has gathered together in the saddle-room at Sandringham. There hangs the saddle in which Fred Archer rode Ormonde, and there can be seen all kinds of rare and beautiful turf "dolls." When I went round this room I was struck with the veneration for these things which my guide, a mere stable boy possessed. They were even little loves of his.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Coursing men are fond of turning the teeth of celebrated greyhounds into scarf pins, and pugilists are prone to preserve the "colours" of the fights in which they engage. But the quaintest little love of a sportsman that I ever tumbled across was that of the great Ben Caunt, who was keeping the Coach and Horses in St. Martin's-lane, I believe, at the time of the Crimean War. Ben was willing to liberally reward the soldier who would chop off the head of one Russian lying dead on the battlefield, and having had it embalmed would send it on to him at once. Ben's little morbid love was never satisfied, and his customers were accordingly denied the privilege of gazing upon the fearsome face of a slaughtered Slav. Anglers are probably more taken up with their own little loves than any class of men. Anglers, as a rule, are very faddy. I know a gentle fisherman who delights in hieing him to the unfrequented tarns and streams of certain parts of the South of Scotland. And he invariably fishes with tackle which he himself has made. He plaits his own lines, cuts and carves his own rods, and makes his own flies. And he loves the work of his own hands. Artificial flies are his little loves. He goes to a zoological garden and a taxidermist, obtains the most beautiful plumage that he can, and then builds his own flies. He makes no pretence of copying Nature, but he catches fish with these creations of his brain. This is what I call a whole-souled sportsman. He has many little loves. Then how a true Scot prizes a fine pair of curling stones. How magnificently are they polished, and how they stand the year round in a prominent position in the house. Just as much does the hardy Yorkshireman value the noble knurs which his own hands have carved. The professional billiardist, and the amateur cueist for that matter, too, love a well-balanced one of about fourteen ounces, and the tenderness with which a professional carries his billiard balls about is only equalled by the loving care of a nurse with a pretty baby. I always smile when I see the billiardists take the balls out of their cases and rub them with a silk handkerchief as if a spec of dirt or dust, causing a deviation of a thousandth part of an inch, would prove fatal to the best laid schemes for a break. A good set of billiard balls, well seasoned and perfectly true, are as the apples of their eye to the great billiard players. Who is there among sportsmen at this season of the year who has not been carefully overhauling some favourite old gun that he swears by? It is sure to be a gun that fits his shoulder to perfection, and kills under such wonderful circumstances that a fabulous price is put upon the weapon. The fox-hunter and the rest of us have our little loves. All sterling sportsmen cherish relics, and most of them have singular attachments to special implements of their different crafts. So much for the little loves, the "dolls" of sportsmen.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS interesting fixture which usually draws a very large number of spectators was played yesterday. In addition to two tents provided for the accommodation of gentlemen a separate pavilion was erected for ladies, a large number of whom were present during the greater part of the game. Most of the players belonging both to the Gymkhana and the Club a fair and equal division as far as possible was made. However the attacking strength of the Club was greater than that of the Gymkhana. The batting being almost equal the Byculla Club was expected to win and eventually they did secure a victory by 86 runs—exactly the figure Raikes piled up to his account. Raikes who led the Byculla team played a brilliant innings of 86 (not out). His play was faultless until he knocked up 80 when he gave a chance in the long-field but Hatherall did not accept it. Never before has Raikes shaped so well as he did yesterday, and we do not remember that he has ever before attained such success in Bombay. He was received very warmly for this really creditable performance, and everybody was pleased to find that a player so useful in the attacking department could be of equal value and use in the equally important department of batting. While the Byculla Club captain came out so well the leader of the Gymkhana team was not disgraced. Captain Smith is always looked upon as a very reliable and defensive bat, but none would expect it was possible for him to score as many as 52 runs in half-an-hour against the bowling of Raikes and Jardine. Unfortunately he was run out at the time when he had set so well as to defy all attempts of the best bowlers on the field. Of his smites one was a boundary-hit for 6 runs, eight fours, and two trebles; the rest being doubles and singles. Jardine's 46 was the third best individual total of the day, and was very beautifully taken by Reynolds. This straight and defensive bat had the usual honour of completing his innings without a blemish, and to him and Raikes the victory is due. Of the other players for the Byculla Club Stephen made 20, Heaton 15, Macleod 13, and Nicholson and Reid 12 each, Bowen putting up 10. Jardine and Stephen met the bowling from the start and tired out Macbeth and Smith. Stanley-Smith and Hatherall were also tried but they proved unsuccessful too. Young, Reynolds, and Hojel were the only three bowlers who could secure wickets. Young was the best, his average being 26 runs for 4 wickets, Reynolds' was 36 for 3, Hojel's average being 42 for 2 wickets. The Byculla Club knocked up a creditable total of 239 runs, most of which could have been saved if the Gymkhana fielding had been a little better. It may be mentioned that Captain Smith made two smart catches in the slips with remarkable agility.

For the Gymkhana side only the first four men made good scores, the rest being disposed of for 29 runs. Captain Smith's short and merry innings was productive of 52, Surgeon-Major Burroughs, the next best man, put up 22 in good style and f rm, Reynolds contributed 18 while Macbeth's accounts showed 14. The rest were disposed of under 10 each.

The hour fixed for drawing the stumps was a quarter to six o'clock, but as it was found that the game had taken an interesting turn by the appointed hour the Byculla Club being able to dispose of the Gymkhana men Captain Smith extended the time by fifteen minutes. The match was continued, and exactly as it struck six Raikes took the eleventh wicket (there being 12 a side); and the Gymkhana innings ended in a total of 153, leaving the Byculla Club victors by 86 runs.

The weather was favourable and the ground being in a very good condition a good day's cricket was enjoyed. The Bombay wicket has always been considered a bowlers' wicket, and it is only this year that extraordinarily large totals have been seen on the telegraph board. The Bombay ground has been is, by due care and caution, so much improved as to cause quite a revolution in the history of cricket. It must be in the recollection of many of our readers that until recently the total scores made by a good eleven on the Bombay ground were rarely over 150 in first class matches.

The teams look lunch together in the pavilion where a large number of old cricketers were to be seen.

The full scores and bowling analysis are:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

Jardine, b Reynolds	46
Lowndes, l-b-w Smith	4
Stephen, c Syme, b Young	20
Nicholson, b Reynolds	12
Raikes, not out	86
Heaton, b Hojel	15
Reid, c Smith, b Young	12
Stiven, c Stanley Smith, b Young	0
Townsend, c Smith, b Young	0
Robertson, b Reynolds	9
Macleod, b Hojel	13
Bowen, run out	10
Extras	12
Total	239

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Macbeth	60	39	2	0
Smith	30	29	0	1
Hojel	75	42	3	2
Stanley Smith	50	35	2	0
Hatherall	25	20	2	0
Reynolds	85	36	4	3
Young	55	26	1	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Smith, run out	52
Surg-Major Burroughs, c Stephen, b Jardine	22
Mr Reynolds, c and b Jardine	18
Mr Macbeth, b Raikes	14
Mr Dunk, c Reid, b Jardine	3
Mr Syme, st Stephen, b Raikes	8
Capt Stanley-Smith, b Raikes	0
Dr Hojel, b Raikes	5
Mr Young, b Jardine	6
Mr Wilson, l-b-w, b Raikes	6
Lieut Creagh, b Raikes	7
Capt Hatherall, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Raikes	91	62	2	6
Jardine	149	48	9	4
Heaton	59	33	2	0

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I advise those of your correspondents who view the termination of the Presidency *vs.* Parsees match with disfavour to ascertain the facts, from the only persons who can give them—the umpires—before they refer their precious wagers to some recognised authority. It is useless their addressing the M. C. C., because the club, thank Heaven, does not recognise betting. The ringing of the bell, an ordinary circumstance on almost every other occasion, was a mistake of the ground man. His action could not interfere with the umpires, and until these gentlemen declared "time" the game ought to have proceeded, and in fact did so. Whether the short time lost by the interruption was made up for before the last wicket fell can only be decided by the umpires. But whether their reply is in the affirmative or negative every *cricketer* on the ground must have felt that Mr. Raikes did the right thing under the circumstances. A reference to, say, "W. G." would promptly satisfy any correspondent that the action of the Presidency captain is, by no means, without precedent. Another and a very simple point has been raised as to what the Parsees won by. They declared their second innings closed at the fall of the third wicket, and putting the Presidency in won a remarkable victory by 120 runs. A game cannot be won by both runs and wickets. If it were otherwise what would have been the position supposing the Presidency players had knocked off the runs before the call of "time?"—Yours, &c.,

September 3.

B.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Protestant Observer* from Marseilles as follows:—"We should scarcely be able to believe the following if we had not seen it reported in the *Correspondance de Rome*, in the *Temoignage*, and in *L'Italia Evangelica*. The Pope blessed some umbrellas carried by the Spanish pilgrims. After the umbrellas they brought a goat, and a bishop requested the 'Holy Father' to bless it, because its milk would be given to children who were ill. Then a large bull-dog was presented. 'This is too much,' said the Pope, smiling. The reply was that with his blessing the flocks would be well guarded, and have nothing to fear from the wolves, and that it would not then go mad; so the bull-dog carried away the pontifical benediction; and there is no need to add that the pilgrims departed well satisfied with the Pope and his multiplied blessings."

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

THIS annual exhibition does not seem to be increasing in popularity, judging by the exhibits of the past two years. In some of the classes prizes were withheld as the exhibits did not in the opinion of the judges seem to merit them, and the remark "the class is a poor one" is prominent. In Class XIII., machinery, models, etc., which came out rather well last year there is a great falling off on the present occasion. Pioneer Sergeant Taylor, 2nd Battalion R. L. R., has won a prize of Rs. 30. In the portable furniture exhibit Class IV. Pioneer Roberts' portable camp orderly room bureau is one of the chief exhibits, which has received the first prize of Rs. 60. The work is well done and cleverly executed. Pioneer Pugh, of the 2nd R. L. R., shows a portable meat safe, which well merits the second prize awarded to it. The camp table of Lance-Corpl. Goodyear obtained a prize of Rs. 25, and Pioneer Deakin took Rs. 10 for his portable camp chair. Pioneer Roberts, K. O. Y. L. I., also shows a neat bookcase. A travelling cot, by Sawar Wali Mahomed, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is worthy of commendation, he gains a prize of Rs. 15 for it. Private McCullagh, Durham Light Infantry, has two exhibits, which are generally admired. The shield and post box are even more elaborate than those shown by him last year, and he has again had a special prize awarded him. The carved letter-box is not only well done but so carefully fitted that it forms a perfect specimen of the joiners' art. In Class I. the brass-bound box of Sowar Luchman, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and a barrel turned out at the Sappers and Miners workshops, the first taking a prize of Rs. 30 and the other a prize of Rs. 20, are neatly finished articles. Private Goodyear gets Rs. 60 for his fancy occasional table, Pioneer Ellis taking the second prize, Rs. 40, for an oblong table. These two tables are about the best polished articles in the show, in addition to which the joiners' work is well done. Sergeant Taylor, R. L. R., takes a prize of Rs. 25 for a wardrobe, which is capable of being fitted into the corner of a room. A pair of enamelled teapoys, by Private Benson, R. L. R., and a card-table by Pioneer Pugh, are both good exhibits and obtain prizes, the former Rs. 5 and the latter Rs. 15. Taken altogether this class is the principal one in the show this year. Havildar Raojee Sutar, 25th Bombay Rifles, shows a barrack pattern office table, a writing table, and a folding cheval glass and a gun case. For the former he obtains Rs. 25 and for the gun-case Rs. 15. There are also in Class III. a few other objects worthy of notice, among them being a fancy wooden tray, by Armourer Dhondi Sawanth, 25th Bombay Rifles, the flower-stand, by Corpl. Gillam, K. O. Y. L. I., and the accoutrement racks exhibited by Naik Shantappa Ajgaine, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The wooden tray is a liquor tray with decanter tumblers and wine-glasses, the glasses being held in brass clamps and frames, the handles of the tray being shaped like stirrups; the tray however lacks finish. There are quite a number of golf implements and accessories, several billiard cues are also exhibited, two by Bombr. Wheeler C. Greenford, and one from the Sappers and Miners. In Class V., an iron folding bedstead-chair, by Naik Janoo Sutar, 28th Pioneers, takes the first prize. This is a carefully-made exhibit. A monsoon cigar-box, by Corporal Gillam, is the only article worthy of mention in Class VI. In Class VII., finished steel iron and brass work, there are as usual several prominent exhibits. Some of the lamps appear to be facsimiles of those exhibited last year. The brass bed, by Armourer Dafedar Kadar Beg, 2nd Bo. Lancers, is a well made and well burnished article. Among the saddlery and leather work exhibits the brown leather pony harness set, by Saddler Sergt. C. Dickats, and racing saddle martingale and bridle have both gained prizes, the former Rs. 40 and the latter Rs. 25. They are both capital specimens of work. The English leather single harness, by Private Itmether Babmether, takes a prize of Rs. 15, while the single harness of Private Raj Meter secures one of Rs. 30 for a neat exhibit. In Class XI., shoemakers' work, has only two European regiments competing, the Durhams and the Yorkshires, and six native regiments. The exhibits are few, but most of the boots appear to be well made. In Class XIV. miscellaneous articles, the engraved silver drinking cup, by Sergt. H. P. Hunt, K. O. Y. L. I., is a very chaste piece of work. There are also some pretty cases of butterflies. The photographic exhibits by the photograph school of the Sappers and Miners are capital specimens of the art. The exhibits by soldiers' wives and children of fancy needle-work, &c., is large and varied

Despite the warning words of General Blundell in opening the exhibition last year the show has fallen off perceptibly, both in numbers and quality of the exhibits. It is much to be regretted that this should be so, but the explanation given in the report and also in the speech of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief give a fair idea of the reason why. It was plain from the attendance that the interests in the exhibition was falling off. The number of exhibits were thirty-one less this year than last year, and the quality had deteriorated also.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at 3-30 p.m., accompanied by the officers of his staff, and was received by Colonel Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Poona District, Major Champion, the honorary secretary of the exhibition and the members of the committee. After inspecting the exhibits his Excellency went to the foot of the dais, where the secretary opened the proceedings by reading the report. The report stated that there was nothing in the exhibition that called for special notice as regarded the variety and quality of the articles exhibited. As a whole the show was a poor one, and was not worth the time and money expended on it. The best of the exhibits had been sent up with red tickets, which meant that they were not for sale, and they would probably have been made if the exhibition had not been held at all. In most cases the work was that of tradesmen excepting the needlework. The decrease of late years in the number and importance of exhibits might be traced to the present much shorter average service of the British soldier than when the first exhibition of this kind was held in 1866, and the vastly increased scope of the soldiers' training, the prolonged season for field training and musketry, curtailed very much the unoccupied time of all ranks, and the great stimulus given of late to various athletic competitions and outdoor games, which must have diverted much of the energy from the workshop to the recreation ground. The committee were of opinion that there was a distinct falling off in the quality of the work, especially carpentry and leather work, and that in some cases they knew the men to be capable of better work. The commitee thanked the ladies' commitee who had judged the needlework which was quite up to the standard of former exhibitions. His Excellency then said: "The report you have just listened to shows the position very fairly as regards soldiers' exhibition generally. It is quite true, and you may see that it is so by looking around you, the exhibition is a poor one, the real truth, I believe, is that these exhibitions are very nearly played out. They were introduced in 1866 with a view to encourage the men to learn trades, and those who knew a trade to keep up their practice of it so that they might be able to obtain employment when they returned to civil life. If the conditions were the same now as they were when these exhibitions were started they would still be successful. But short service has come in, and the military drill is now more severe than it was, and the men have no time. The few who do exhibit are expert artificers to begin with, and they know that they can obtain work without much difficulty when they return to civil life. And therefore there is no blame attached to them for the state into which the exhibition has got. I fear that the days of soldiers' exhibitions are numbered. In other parts of India they are deteriorating also, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has had his attention drawn to the matter, and is about to modify the amount given to these exhibitions. It only remains to say that we are grateful to Colonel Westmacott and Major Champion for the trouble they have taken, and to those who have helped in the work of judging. I now declare the exhibition open."

THE experiment of the Pullman Car Company in building up the town of Pullman a few miles out of Chicago is sometimes spoken of as if it were a philanthropic enterprise. It was rather an experiment in corporate paternalism which would not stand the test of adverse times. Doubtless, the works were established there largely as a matter of economy and of convenience of management. The company bought the land, built the houses and stores, as well as the car shops, and virtually owned and managed the entire community. This worked well for the employes, as well as the company, so long as times were favourable, because they were well paid, comfortably housed, and fully protected in their interests, and they did not feel their dependence upon the corporation. When hard times came for the Pullman Company, it had to abandon its paternal relation or lose money, and the men claimed that the relation should be kept up, with the implied obligation to lose money if necessary. They realised how far they had become dependent upon the company, they felt that they had made its great profits in prosperous days, and they claimed the right to use them up in times of depression. The experiment in corporate paternalism can hardly be said to be a success, on the whole.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

A DESPATCH, dated Hongkong, August 10, says :—In the first interval of the fortnight, owing to the declaration of war between China and Japan, purchasers, conscious of its attendant train of evils and paralysing effects on trade, were beginning to take a gloomy view of the situation, and the market was gradually creeping into a somnolent state. Prices were in consequence, as also owing to the anxiety of holders to quit, threatened with a severe decline ; but latterly a shade better feeling was noticeable, owing to the activity displayed in some measure at Shanghai, which has been partially reflected here, and sales under the circumstances amount to 4,100 bales, as under :—

1,390	bales of No.	20	sold at	$81 to $87 to $90
500	" "	16	"	$77 to $85
390	" "	12	"	$66 to $74
1,900	" "	10	"	$66 to $74
180	" "	8/6	"	$62 to $69

leaving unsold stocks at 13,500 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 194 T/T and Rs. 194¼ on demand.

Postal advices from Shanghai, dated 10th inst., report the market there to have been quite lifeless during the first interval of the fortnight owing to the declaration of war between China and Japan, but quite at the latter end, favourable news having come to hand from the consuming centres, a lively demand sprang up, and about 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands at a rise of ¼ to ¾ tael from the lowest point touched. Stocks are estimated at about 8,500 bales. Advices from Japan report the market there to have experienced no enquiry whatsoever in the full interval of the fortnight.

THE WEATHER OF THE WEEK.

DURING the past week the Bombay monsoon current has fallen off steadily, and is now temporarily very feeble. It has been strongest on the whole on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts, and this part of the current has given fair rain to Rajputana, Central India, the N.-W. P. and the south-east districts of the Punjab. The southern half of the current has been deflected further south than usual by an almost stationary feeble depression in the west of the Bay. North-west, instead of the usual winds, have prevailed over the Deccan and Southern India, and hence the greater part of Hyderabad and Madras Presidency have received unusually favourable rain. Thus Tinnevelly, which has hitherto has no rain, has recorded one inch during the past week, or double its average rainfall for the month. The Bay current at the commencement of the week gave heavy rainfall to North Bengal and Behar. It then fell off, and Bengal and Burma received light rain for a couple of days, when the current again strengthened in the south of the Bay, and a moderate burst of humid winds advanced up the east of the Bay. This began to give general rain to Burma three days ago, and is now affecting Bengal. Ordinary monsoon conditions have hence obtained during the week, the only feature being a tendency of the heaviest rain to occur in districts where it has been more or less deficient hitherto. Thus in the N. W. P., Bareilly, Agra and Jhansi have received the largest amounts, and in Bengal, Darbhunga, Dhubri and Dinajpur. At the end of the week Bombay, the Deccan and Khandeish, where rain is probably greatly wanted, were receiving moderate useful showers. Bengal, Assam and Chota Nagpur have had the normal amount during the week, and south Behar slightly less than usual, but in all these districts the rainfall up to date continues in moderate excess. North Behar has had an average of six inches, nearly three inches more than usual, thus reducing the deficit considerably, which is now less than twenty per cent. The N. W. P. has had nearly double the average amount, but it has been very irregularly distributed.

The rainfall up to date over India on the whole is most in excess in the North-West Provinces ; the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India have had their normal amount. In the Punjab the rainfall has been very irregularly distributed, and occurred chiefly in the south-east districts, Delhi and Umballa being the centres of the heaviest falls. Berar has had no rain, and the Central Provinces little rain, but the rainfall continues in slight excess in that area. The Bombay Deccan has had light rainfall, and the deficiency is increasing in Sholapur and the neighbouring districts. Hyderabad and the east and south of Madras have had very favourable rain during the week, and the rainfall is now above the average. It is still locally deficient in the districts represented by Hyderabad, Salem, Negapatam and Tinnevelly.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.

THE Great Ebor Handdicap Plate of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and only 5 if declared by August 2nd ; winners of any race value 100 sovs. after August 9, at 11 a.m., 5lbs., of two races of 100 sovs. each, or one value 300 sovs. 10lbs., or of any race value 900 sovs. 14lbs. extra ; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and three-quarters over the Old Course. (35 subs.)

Monsieur R Lebaudy's rs g Quilon, by Eastern Emperor, Travancore, 4 years, 6st 12lbs, S Loates........ 1
Sir R Waldie-Griffith's bf Sweet Duchess, by Hagioscope, Grand Duchess, 3 years, 6st 12lbs, T Loates 2
Lord Penrhyn's br c Theseus, by Isonomy, Hermia, 3 years, 6st 5lbs., E. Cawts 3

(Winner trained by C W Golding, Newmarket.) Betting : 10 to 1 against Quilon. Won by half a length ; thirteen ran.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

The 52nd Great Yorkshire Stakes of 15 sovs., 10ft., with 500 added, for foals of 1891, to run as three-year-olds ; colts 8st. 12lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 9lbs, the winner of the Derby or Grand Prix de Paris to carry 7lbs., of the Oaks or any three-year-old stakes value 1,000 sovs., 4lbs. extra ; maidens allowed 7lbs. (the second in the Derby excepted), the nominator of the winner to receive 100 sovs., the nominator and owner of the second each 50 sovs., out of the stakes ; entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared on the first Tuesday in April 1894 ; one mile and three-quarters over the Old Course—93 subs. Closed October 13th, 1891.

Sir R. Jardine's b c Koran, by Esterling, Mosque, T. J. Calder 1
Mr. C. D. Roses b c Basildon, by Galopin, Magdalen, J. Watts 2
Lord Harewood's br c Scampanio, by Thurio, Carillon, F. Finlay 3

(Winner trained by F. Bates, Tupgill, Middleham.) Betting : 10 to 1 against Koran. Won by a length ; seven ran.—" Asian. "

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	1	6	57 p.m.	21	10
Teheran	3	1	25 p.m.	..	28
Suez	3	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd September, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	..	7
" Karachi	..	8	...	4
" Madras	...	28	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See Rule 123, Section 3, Telegraph Guide.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2.

10 p.m. .... 78·7

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

6 a.m. .... 78·7
11 a.m. .... 79·4
2 p.m. .... 82·4
4 p.m. .... 80·4

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE SINKING OF THE KOWSHING.

THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE.

WE issued last week, says the *North-China Herald* of Aug. 4, and as an "extra," a slip containing the following notable document which we received from Mr. Okoshi, who handed over to the Consul-General for the United States on Thursday the charge of Japanese interests here. It gives a new version, which we must believe to be the accurate one, of the sinking of the Kowshing; and it is only now difficult to understand why Captain Galsworthy and his chief officer, having been saved and being able to make the affidavits of which this is said to be a summary, have not communicated with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents of the Kowshing, or with their personal friends in Shanghai. The following is the document, and there are several things in it which could hardly be in an affidavit, but we understand that Captain von Hanneken's deposition, when it arrives here, will confirm it :—

The following is the summary of affidavits signed by the captain and chief officer of Kowshing :—

Kowshing, the British steamer chartered by the Chinese Government, left Taku on the 23rd July with 1,100 Chinese soldiers on board ; she was bound for Yashan for the express purpose of landing troops there. Naniwa signalled her to stop, to which she obeyed, but as Naniwa was steaming away, Kowshing signalled: "Am I to proceed ?" Naniwa answered. "Heave to or take consequences." (This was not meant for her, but for Chinese man-of-war flying the Japanese flag and white flag.) Naniwa sent on board Kowshing an officer to see ship's papers, and among other questions he asked if she will follow Naniwa. The captain answered : "We are in your power." The officer returned, but the boat was again sent with the request to communicate with the captain personally ; then the captain told the officer that Chinese General does not allow him to follow Naniwa. The officer having listened to all that was said to him returned to Naniwa; the latter then signalled to the captain to quit the ship immediately, but he returned signal by saying that he is not allowed to leave Kowshing. Then Naniwa having hoisted red flag at the foremast head, once more hoisted signal " to quit immediately. " The captain warned engineers and other Europeans to be on deck. After a while Naniwa sent torpedo and fired. Then the captain with several others jumped overboard and while in the water Chinese soldiers on board Kowshing kept firing at the captain and others, and eventually he was picked up by the boat of Naniwa on board of which every kindness was shown to him and chief officer who was also picked up. The captain states that while on board Kowshing his life was threatened by the Chinese General, when he attempted to follow Naniwa or to leave the ship. The chief officer adds that the object of second visit of a Japanese officer was for giving facility to Europeans to be transferred on board Naniwa before firing began, but unfortunately the goodwill, on the part of the Japanese officers, was frustrated by the Chinese.

Aug. 6.

Mr. von Hanneken's deposition as to the sinking of the Kowshing was received here on Sunday, and we regret to say that while it confirms the story circulated by the ex-Japanese Consul-General here as far as regards the insubordination of the Chinese troops, it also confirms the original story that the Japanese fired on the men struggling in the water. The Naniwa, Mr. von Hanneken says, stopped the Kowshing and ordered her to anchor, which was obeyed. The Japanese officer then overhauled the Kowshing's papers and was satisfied that she was a British ship. The next order to Captain Glasworthy was, to follow the Naniwa to a Japanese port, but the troops on board, preferring death to being taken prisoners, refused to allow this. Captain Galsworthy explained that he had left the Peiho before any hostilities had begun, and he asked to be allowed to return with his freight to Taku. The next order was a signal to the captain to quit the ship immediately, the reply being that this was impossible, as the troops would not allow it. Again came the signal " Quit the ship immediately," which was followed by the discharge of a torpedo, and a broadside. The Kowshing did not finally sink for half-an-hour after she was torpedoed, and as she was sinking, the Naniwa lowered a boat full of armed men, who fired on the men struggling in the water, the Chinese troops on the sinking ship also firing indiscriminately. Mr. von Hanneken swam to the island, from which he was rescued by the German gunboat Iltis, with some hundred and fifty of the troops.

It will be seen that this report differs in a very material point from that issued by Mr. Okoshi on Friday last, and it would almost seem that Captain Galsworthy and Mr. Tamplin were kept prisoners at Sasebo from Sunday, the 29th of July to Saturday the 4th of August, without being allowed to communicate with their friends, from some motive not unconnected with this discrepancy. We learn from the *Rising Sun* that these so-called " prisoners " were taken to Sasebo by the Yaeyama Kan from Chemulpo on the 29th of July, and they would no doubt be at Sasebo still but for the action of Admiral Fremantle. We learn that on Monday or Tuesday of last week the Severn arrived at Nagasaki and Captain Henderson and Mr. Quin, the British Consul, made a formal visit to the Governor of Nagasaki to make enquiries as to the two English prisoners reported to be at Sasebo. The Governor was astonished at the report and promised to make enquiries immediately. Sasebo is only sixty miles from Nagasaki, and the two ports are connected by wire, but though Mr. Quin sent a written despatch in the interval, he had received no reply from the Governor up to the time the Empress of China left on Thursday. It was thought that the Japanese had an object in preserving this mystery as to the whereabouts of the survivors of the Kowshing.

We have also received by wire from our correspondent at Nagasaki a summary of Captain Galsworthy's account of the affair, and in this it will be seen that it is not said that the Japanese fired at the men in the water. It is possible, however, to reconcile the two stories. Captain Galsworthy says that the Naniwa went on firing her machine guns until the ship sank, and there were men in the water before this occurred, and they would certainly imagine that the Japanese were firing at them ; nor does it make much difference whether the Naniwa fired at the sinking ship with her living freight or at the men struggling in the water. There could be no object in continuing firing at a sinking ship, unless it was desired to kill as many of the men as possible. Meanwhile we are informed that the Danish Government has demanded the release of Mr. Muhlenstedt, the telegraphist who was a passenger in the Chinese despatch-boat Tsaokiang, when she was captured on the 25th ultimo. It may be mentioned that the Chinese have a report from Peking that the Japanese Government has consented to pay over to the British representative the sum of 750,000dlrs. as reparation for the sinking of the Kowshing, and compensation to the families of those lost in her.

There is no doubt that the Chinese troops have suffered a severe defeat at Yashan, in Korea, the superiority of the Japanese in numbers, armament, and discipline having told its tale. The Chinese were driven out of Yashan with heavy loss. On the other hand the Chinese here have advices of a great naval victory gained by Admiral Ting over the Japanese on Friday last. It is reported that three Japanese warships were sunk and many damaged. It is stated that in the course of the fight, Captain Wu of the Kuangchia, one of the returned American students, finding that his ship was sinking, closed up and rammed a Japanese vessel, both ships going down with all hands. These reports, however, need confirmation.

One disagreeable incident is reported from the North. It is mentioned that the Japanese Minister and his suite, and the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, who were leaving by the Chungking, were attacked by a party of Chinese soldiers who seized their baggage and would not allow them to leave. As soon as the matter was reported to the Viceroy Li, he sent a force to repress the riotous soldiery, apologised to the British Consul for the rioting on board a British steamer, and promised to punish the offenders.

Meanwhile, there is a glean of light in this miserable affair. We learn that Great Britain and Russia are still cordially and earnestly co-operating in an endeavour to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and we heartily hope that they will succeed.

MR. VON HANNEKEN'S REPORT.

By the kindness of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., we are enabled to give our readers the detailed deposition made by Mr. von Hanneken as to the loss of the Kowshing. To those who do not know Mr. von Hanneken personally we may say that his account may be taken as the plain, unvarnished truth ; readers may be confidently assured that in it there is nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice. It is as follows :—

" The s. s. Kowshing left on the 23rd July Taku with a cargo of soldiers ; all told 1,220 men and 12 guns, except of the rifles and ammunition, etc., etc. She arrived in the morning of 25th in sight of the islands of the Corean Archipelago outside the Prince Jerome Gulf.

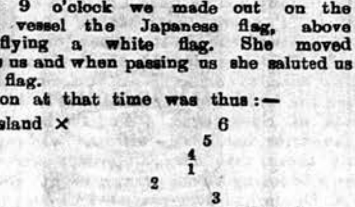
" At this time she sighted a big man-of-war on her port bow. This man-of-war was moving very fast towards west (about direction of Port Arthur) ; she looked to me like the Chinese Tingyuen Type ; she passed us on a great distance and we did not see any more of her.

" At about 7 o'clock we sighted on our starboard bow a vessel under sail bound in the direction of Chemulpo, so that she would have had to cross our bow (or stern) if she kept on her course, and we kept our course for Yashan.

At about 8 o'clock we sighted a large man-of-war coming out from behind the Island of Hsutan, and some ten minutes later we saw first one then two (altogether three) more big ships coming out from behind the same island. All these vessels were of large ironclad type as far as we could make out.

" At about 9 o'clock we made out on the most forward vessel the Japanese flag, above which was flying a white flag. She moved rapidly towards us and when passing us she saluted us by dipping her flag.

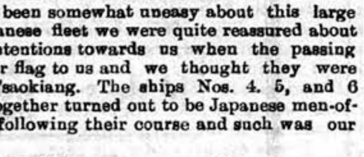
" Our position at that time was thus :—



1, Kowshing.
2, Man-of-war with Japanese and white flag.
3, Chinese despatch-vessel Tsaokiang.
4, 5 and 6, other men-of-war.

" The ship which we had sighted under sail, and which had turned out to be the Tsaokiang had meanwhile lowered her sail and turned backward in the direction of Wei-hai-wei.

" If we had been somewhat uneasy about this large display of Japanese fleet we were quite reassured about the peaceful intentions towards us when the passing ship dipped her flag to us and we thought they were chasing the Tsaokiang. The ships Nos. 4. 5, and 6 which had altogether turned out to be Japanese men-of-war had been following their course and such was our position :—



when signals were hoisted on No. 4 Japanese ship and two blind guns told us to stop and drop anchor. We did so. The next signal was. ' Stop where you are or take the consequences.' No. 4 Japanese ship then turned to port and approached No. 5 which was with No. 6 together moving on. All three ships moved on, probably to semaphore to each other, being puzzled what to do after recognising the British flag on a ship which was evidently a Chinese transport as it appeared.

" The No. 4 ship then turned back to us with all her guns run out and pointed at our ship, and stopped at a distance of about a quarter of a mile. We saw a boat lowered and coming towards us. The Commander of the Chinese troops on board told me, and asked me to tell the captain, they would rather go down on the spot than to be made prisoners. They were very excited and I had difficulty to appease them and to impress upon them that it was utterly necessary to keep order on board as long as parleying was going on.

" I told Captain Galsworthy what the intentions of the Commanders were.

" The Japanese boat and several officers came on board ; the men in the boat were armed with rifles and sabres. The Japanese officers repaired to the captain's cabin ; he had to show his papers, etc., etc., and to prove that he really was in charge of a British vessel. He then was told curtly to follow the Japanese man-of-war. I was not present at this interview. I had told the captain to send for me if need was. I was busy keeping Commanders and soldiers at peace. We had arranged, Captain Galsworthy and I, before the Japanese boat came alongside that he should insist on being allowed to return to Taku, the port where we started from, since we had started from there before any declaration of war.

" It seems that the Japanese parlementaire did not give any time to Captain Galsworthy to insist on anything when he told him to follow the Japanese man-of-war, and neither did I hear of this order before the Japanese officers left the ship.

" When then Captain Galsworthy told me of the result of the parley, wich I interpreted to the Chinese Commanders., there was a great uproar amongest them and their soldiers. They menaced with swords and rifles captain and crew and all Europeans on board in case the captain dared to get up his anchor. Again I had to do my utmost to appease this turmoil, and then I told the captain to hoist a signal for the parlementaire boat to come back. She came, and this time I myself went to the gangway to speak with the Japanese officers. We could not risk to let the Japanese parlementaire come on board, because soldiers with rifles and swords were flocking about and surely would have made short business of them if they had shown any signs of not giving in to our request.

"I told the Japanese officers, who arrived on the gangway ladder with their right hand to the sword hilt: 'The captain's hands are forced ; he is not able to obey your orders, the soldiers on board would not allow him to do so. Commander and soldiers insist to be allowed to return to the port where they started from. The captain and I think that this is a just and fair request even if war should be already declared, considering that we started in time of peace.'

" I made sure that the parlementaire understood me. They left saying they would refer the matter to their captain.

" After the boat arrived at the Japanese man-of-war we had to wait some time for an answer. At last the signal was hoisted : ' Quit the ship as soon as possible.' This could only be meant for the Europeans and crew, but there was no chance, and perhaps no intention to follow this advice.

" The Chinese soldiers had taken charge of every davit. Captain Galsworthy then hoisted the signal : ' We are not allowed. ' The only answer which we got was an answering pennant. Then we saw the Japanese man-of-war moving and coming around, leaving us quite amiss about her intentions. She came around and when she was at a distance of about 150 metres exactly alongside of our port-side she stopped. I saw a torpedo leaping from her torpedo port, and immediately afterwards all six guns opened fire. They discharged their guns twice before the torpedo arrived at its aim ; it hit the ship midships, probably exactly at her coal bunkers. The day became night, coals, splinters, water were filling the air. I believe we then all jumped and swam.

" In swimming I saw the ship going down ; she went stern first.

" During this the firing continued, which was bravely answered with rifles by the poor wretches, who knew they had no chance in trying to swim. I saw a Japanese boat lowered, heavily armed with men. I thought they were coming to the rescue of the remaining men, but I was sadly mistaken—they fired into the men on board the sinking ship. I do not know what their purpose was in doing so. The fact is that the swimming men were fired at from the Japanese man-of-war and from the sinking ship, the men on board the latter one probably having the savage idea that if they had to die their brothers should not live either. The Kowshing went down entirely after about half an hour or so from the time when the torpedo was fired.

" There would have been plenty of chance for her to try for a better fate. By slipping her chain when she had been told to stay where she was or to take the consequences, and again by having recourse to a ruse, showing intentions to carry out the order of the Japanese man-of-war and then running into the island. This had all been suggested at the proper time.

" But the perfect confidence of the captain and officers in the protection of the ship against any warlike undertaking by the fact of her being a British vessel flying the British flag sealed her fate, and I am grieved to say also the fate of officers, crew and soldiers of which, as much as I know, only about 170 men saved their life by swimming. So far I don't know of any other European who reached the shore."

(Sd.) CONSTANTINE VON HANNEKEN.

Signed before me the 30th July, 1894.

(Sg.) W. H. WILKINSON,
H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Chemulpo.

LATE DETAILS.

Regarding Mr. Muhlensteth, a telegram was received here on Monday stating that he had been liberated and was leaving Sasebo for Nagasaki. In consequence of interruption in the telegraph lines it is difficult to obtain definite information, but it is stated that the wire between Pingyang and Seoul—a distance of 377 li—has been seized by the Japanese. There is a rumour current that the Russian force said to have left Vladivostock for Chemulpo has direct orders to restore the King of Corea to his throne.

THE CHINESE IN JAPAN.

Mr. Jernigan, the Consul-General for the United States, who, as will be remembered, is looking after Japanese interests here, has received a telegram that the Emperor of Japan has promulgated a decree guaranteeing the safety of the Chinese subjects remaining in Japan.

THE S. S. SMITH.

On Monday afternoon the s. s. Smith, which had loaded munitions of war at the Arsenal here, went down to the lower limits, presumably with the intention of discharging, as the U.S. Consul-General has refused to grant her papers.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

AUG. 8.

We expressed on the morning of the 6th our earnest hope that the efforts still being made by England and Russia to bring about a cessation of hostilities, would be successful ; but while we have little doubt of China's willingness to listen to the representations of the Powers, we fear that nothing short of force which she sees to be irresistible will make Japan desist from the course she has marked out for herself. Her goal is Peking, and our advices from Tokio indicate that Japan is convinced that she can and will have one hundred thousand men in Peking by the thirtieth of November next at latest. This is her aim, and for this she is calling out her reserves; nothing has been neglected in the way of preparation, and if any one foreign Power attempts to interfere with her, Japan will fight that Power as well as China. Every Japanese, we are told, is boiling over with patriotism, internal dissensions being forgotten ; from all over the country, money, food, and luxuries of all kinds are being sent to the Government for the use of the army in the field—to a much larger extent, indeed, than is wanted at present. The Japanese programme includes the destruction of the Chinese fleet, after which preliminary one large force will be landed south of Tientsin and another at or about Shanhaikuan, and, as we have already said, they will be in Peking by the 30th of November at the latest. In its issue of the 30th ultimo the *Japan Mail*, writing, we must presume, as usual on behalf of the Government, tells us why this severe humiliation is to be inflicted on China. It must be remembered that the average Japanese cares nothing whatever about freeing or reforming Corea ; his great object is to humiliate China.

In stating the cause of the present war, the *Japan Mail* goes back to 1873 when Japan, her official havin, been insulted by the Corean authorites at Fusan. asked China whether she was to look for reparation to Corea or to China ; China disclaimed all responsibility for Corea's actions, and accordingly Japan made a treaty with Corea, and other Powers followed her example in 1876. In 1884 the Kim-ok-Kiun affair took place, and Chinese and Japanese troops came into collision at Seoul, and in 1885 it was agreed " that if at any time in consequence of disturbances in Corea, either Power should wish to send troops for the protection of its nationals resident in that country, notice of the intention to do so should first be given to the other ; and that as soon as the disturbances had subsided the troops should be withdrawn. This agreement may be regarded as tantamount to the placing of Corea under the joint protection of China and Japan." It is obvious that the agreement does not amount to anything of the kind ; and it has been broken by Japan who has refused to withdraw her troops when China proposed a simultaneous evacuation. The *Mail* goes on to explain that Corea is very much misgoverned, that this misgovernment led to an insurrection, to put down which the Government asked China to send troops. " China complied with the request, and—after the departure of the troops be it noted—gave notice of the fact to Japan." We have underlined the above nine words, because this illustrates the peculiar methods of the *Japan Mail*. Only a few days ago, it denied that Japan had any complaint to make or had made any complaint, about the notice of her intention given in all good faith by China ; now, for some reason, a point is made of the allegation, which we believe is entirely groundless, that China did not give notice in time. This, however, is only a side issue. The cause of the war is, according to the *Japan Mail*, that Japan sees that Corea can never be really independent until her system of government is thoroughly reformed. Japan offered to China to join her in carrying out these indispensable reforms, adding that if China would not co-operate with her, Japan would carry out these reforms alone. China declined, as it is not her custom to interfere with the internal affairs of her vassals, and requested Japan to withdraw her troops from Corea, as she was bound to do, on the *Mail's* own showing. " With this request the Japanese Government refused to comply. On the contrary, the Japanese force in Corea has been strengthened. It is not known exactly how many soldiers the Government sent to that country, but the number certainly exceeds ten thousand."

The cause of the war then, as stated in the last paragraph of the *Mail's* article, is this :—

" China having refused to co-operate with Japan, and having, so the Japanese believe, intrigued with the Ming politicians with a view to prevent Japan from herself undertaking the necessary reforms in Corean administration, the Japanese Government determined to prevent the landing of any more troops on Corean soil, for these troops would, they believe, be used in support of the Ming faction and for the maintenance of the old abuses. Some Japanese war-vessels therefore intercepted a Chinese transport, the troops on board of which were probably about to be landed in the Bay of Nam-Yang, and actual hostilities thereupon began."

This is a very incomplete account of the commencement of hostilities, as no mention is made in it of the attack on the Tsiyuen, Kuangyu, and Tsaokiang ; but putting that aside, it does not give the real reason of the war at all. A war with China was planned months ago, as the last resource of the Government, and the whole expedition was got ready, down to the bundles of firewood, in the early part of this year. If the Government had obtained a majority at the last session of the Diet, the war would have been postponed; they were again in a minority, however, and they had either to resign and allow party government to be inaugurated, to go to war with China, or to face a revolution in Japan. They chose the war with China, for which they had made full preparations ; how far the conflagration which they have started will extend, we can hardly yet forecast.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Aug. 9.

The Japanese have a deeper political motive for their design to humiliate China than the gratification of their feeling of dislike of their big neighbour. Their minds are set on the abolition of extraterritoriality, but this implies the concession of mixed residence, and this right of mixed residence would, as things were, have had to be granted to the Chinese as well as to Western nations. But the Japanese are very much afraid of giving the Chinese the right to reside wherever they like in Japan, and it is this fear that has for so long been a stumbling-block in the way of Treaty Revision. If China is sufficiently humiliated in the present war, Japan need not give her the rights she must give to the Western Powers, and Japan, flushed with victory, will be able to make any terms she likes with her. A revision of the treaties in a sense acceptable to the pride of the people will follow, and the Sat-Cho government will be crowned with laurels.—*North China Herald.*

DRIVEN MAD BY THEOSOPHY.

ON Monday (August 13) at the County Hotel, Carlisle, an inquiry was held before a jury by Mr. J. Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C., one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, touching the alleged lunacy of a lady of means named Letitia Elizabeth Going, widow of a country gentleman of Tipperary, and for the past three years a resident at the John o' Groat's Hotel, Caithness, upon the petition of her brother, Colonel John Thomas Bury, formerly in command of the Artillery in Pembroke, and now of Woolwich. The witnesses who gave evidence were Dr. John Alexander, Wick ; Dr. David Durran, Thurso ; Colonel Bury, Mrs. Mackenzie, landlady of the John o' Groat's Hotel ; and Mr. Story, managing clerk of Messrs. Francis and Johnson, solicitors, Austin Friars, London, who appeared on behalf of the petitioner. The facts as shown by the evidence were to the effect that seven or eight years ago Mrs. Going, who up to that time had been of sound mind, amiable in disposition, and charitable to the poor, was living in a flat in London, when it took fire. She saved herself with great difficulty, and without clothes. Brain fever and a severe illness set in, and since her mind had been deranged, and she had been constantly subject to delusions. About three years ago, acting under the influence of delusion, fancying she was being tormented by spirits which came upon her from all directions, she left her house in London, which she had rented at £150 a year, and without saying anything to the landlord or giving up the house, she set out for John o' Groats, thinking that by going there she would escape from the spirits. Having travelled by train to Wick, she hired a conveyance to John o' Groats, which she reached late at night. She put up at the hotel, and there she had remained, still subject, however, to delusions. She had paid her hotel bills regularly from a private income, but not having given up her house in London, the landlord there had been in the habit of distraining periodically as the rent became due. A servant girl had brought actions against her mistress, and had by executions obtained hundreds of pounds from her mistress at one time or another. That servant had now made a claim for £155, and it was believed that one of the reasons why Mrs. Going left London was to escape from her. This servant is still in London, and never had been at Thurso. According to the doctors, Mrs. Going's unsoundness of mind had taken the form of religious mania to some extent, but it was principally connected with the teachings of theosophy. She believed she saw people in duplicate, and one of her reasons for not paying the servant what she claimed was that she thought she was divided into four parts, and she could not say which part she ought to pay the money to. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Going was not capable of managing her own property, but that she was capable of managing herself, and was not dangerous to herself and others.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 14.

2nd Life Guards—Sec Lieut A M Knowles resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Sec Lieut the Hon A Hamilton-Russell to be Lieutenant, vice J W M Wood, promoted

6th Dragoons—Capt J W G P Jeffcock from 19th Hussars, to be Capt in, vice A Brack-Boyd-Wilson, who exchanges ; Serg-Major T Humphreys, from 7th Hussars, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Oliver, retired.

10th Hussars—Capt C B Harvey is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

18th Hussars—Capt G R B Patten to be Major, vice F J P Butler, placed on temporary half-pay.

19th Hussars—Capt A Brack-Boyd-Wilson, from 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice J W G P Jeffcock, who exchanges ; Sec Lieut A R Armstrong to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Artillery—Capt A C T Boileau to be Major, vice F W Ratcliff, retired ; Capt C F Magrath to be Major, vice K J Murchison, retired ; Lieut M H B Raby to be Captain, vice A C T Boileau ; Lieut T E W Bidgood to be Captain, vice C F Magrath. The following Gent Cadets from the R M Academy, to be Sec-Lieutenants :—S V Schofield, in succession to Lieut M H B Raby ; E M Conolly, in succession to Lieut T E W Bidgood.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut Col and Col H Ricardo to be Lieut-Col and Col H Ricardo to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Col the Hon H F Eaton, placed on half-pay. The following Captains to be Majors :—F C Trollope, vice H P St J Mildmy, retired ; H Goulburn, vice Lieut-Col H Ricardo. The following Lieutenants to be Captains :—E R Taylor, vice F C Trollope ; C H Halford, vice H Goulburn. The following Sec-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—G C Tryon, vice E R Taylor ; W R A Smith, vice C H Halford.

LINE BATTALIONS.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut N B Dunscombe is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt C Moss is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps ; Lieut J G H Whylock to be Captain vice C Moss ; Sergt-Major E Murray to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Lieut J J Ferguson deceased.

King's Own (Yorkshire L I)—Major T J Seppings to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H C Symons, deceased ; Capt W B Butler-Creagh to be Major, vice T J Seppings ; Sec-Lieut G H Badcock. Probation I S C, to be Lieutenant, vice W S Swabey Seconded.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieut R H B Anderson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Brevet-Col A Hill, from Lt-Col half-pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col C J Moysey, C M G who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment ; Lt Col W D Richardson, C B, A S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, which appointment is substituted for that of an Assistant Adjutant-General, in succession to Col C F Leach, A S C retired ; Capt A H Gordon, R A to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major T S Baldock, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev F A Darnell, M A, Chaplain to the Forces Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class ; the Rev J T Bird to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class Dated Jan 31, 1891, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to July 26, 1893 and not to carry back allowances.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major W J Baker is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The following Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors :—S Westcott, H R Whitehead FRCS, Engr, B M Skinner, C R Bartlett, J T D Reckitt, T A P Marsh, R Kirkpatrick, M B, H S McGill, A A Pechell, M B C R Tyrrell, J Hickman, W B Thomson, H E Deane, S O Stuart, FRCS Edin. The following Surgeons on probation to be Surgeon-Lieutenants :—P Evans, MB, A E Milner, C K Morgan, M B, J P Silver, M B, H W Vaughan-Williams, M B, J M Buist, M B, J Walker, M B, F Dove, G St C Thom, M B, S W Sweetnam.

Indian Army.—Lieut-Gen D W Williams, Madras Infantry is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List ; Major Gen F H Tyrrell, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut-General ; Col J E Waller, Bengal Infantry to be Major-General.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMETS.

Commanders—J H W Theed, to Edgar (June 30) ; F A Warden, to the Endymion, (June 30) ; E E Bradford, to Boadicea (June 30) ; E G Shortland, to Nile (June 30).

Lieutenants—F W Melvill, to Canada (Sept 1) ; A H Lyons to Adventure ; A F Gurney, to Pioneer ; G Oliver, to Herald ; last three in command (Aug 14) ; W O Bouthby, to Vernon, additional (Aug 13) ; D R de Chair to Vernon ; G C Fraser, to Royal Sovereign ; A Dodson, to the Pembroke (T) ; C C Fowler, to Ramilies, additional, all to date Sept 1 ; G H Borrett, F C U V Wentworth, and R W Johnson, to Vernon ; T H Foster and A B F Dawson, to Defiance, all to date Aug 16 ; W J V Hudson, to Urgent ; J W M Webb to Warspite, both to date (Sept 14) ; G G Haswell, to Terrer ; W H Eyre, to Ganges, both to date (Sept 1) ; W E Eliot to Collingwood (Sept 6).

Midshipmen—C W Bruton, to Wanderer ; G V C Knox, to Seaflower ; F R E Clarke, to Sealark ; E L Tomlinson, to Liberty ; B E M Waters and A de K L May, to Nautilus ; S L Willis to Pilot ; all to date (Aug 23) ; J W Arnaud, R N R, to Repulse for twelve months' training (Sept 1) ; S Robinson, to Endymion (Aug 13) ; A B Humphreys and H E Holme, to Repulse ; A J B Stirling, A L Ashby, G V W Carey, and C P Ryan, to Active ; C G Hawks and M H Lubbock, to Calypso ; C M Lefroy, R D Scott, J D Stewart, J K Dooner, and G B S Simpson, to Volage (Sept 1) ; H W Parker, B A Pratt-Barlow, and H F Guinness, to Active ; F R Scarlett, W S Gillett, and D A H Larking, to Volage (Sept 14) ; H A B Wollaston, to Blenheim ; R E Domville, F E Seymour, and A C Fellowes, to Royal Sovereign (Aug 15).

Naval Cadets—L W Patch and A L Snagge to Blenheim ; Hon A C Strutt, H L Boyle, D A R Kirwan, W R C Moorsom, P S R Coorson, and H C S Rawson to Royal Sovereign ; J L Melvill, R R C Backhouse, H M Fraser, T L Goldie, V A E Hanning-Lee, F C Backhouse, and H E Denison to Repulse ; M B Baillie-Hamilton, J L Pearson, J W Carrington, Manuel Dasent, H T Mosse, and A H Smyth, to Resolution (Aug 15) ; J May, G E Maltby, and H L Piggott, to Raleigh ; T E Harrison, P H Trimmer, B W Barrow, R S Roy, and H S Lecky, to Bonaventure ; and T C H W O Schwann, and G A Stephenson to Endymion (Aug 14).

Fleet Engineers—W H Davis, to Royal Sovereign ; G Rigler, to Benbow (Aug 13).

Staff Engineers—J R D Johnson, to Sultan (Aug 13).

Chief Engineers—G G Goodwin, to Bellona ; W J Anstey, to Pembroke, additional (Aug 16).

Engineers—C H Hill, to Boadicea, R S Jennings to Bonaventure (Aug 14) ; S Godbeer, to Pembroke, additional (Aug 16) ; R K Herbert, to Malabar (Aug 13).

Assistant Engineers—W H Glasspole, to Magdala (Aug 14) ; J J Shirvell and A Murray, the last two probationary, to Malabar (Aug 14).

Staff Surgeons—E H Saunders, to Britannia (Aug 15) ; H X Browne, to Raleigh (Aug 13).

Surgeons—J Bagnall-Oakley, to Phœbe ; J H Whelan, to Keyham Yard (Aug 13).

Fleet Paymaster—J E Stanton, to Alexandria, additional (Sept 1).

Admiralty, (Aug 7), 1894—Royal Marine Artillery—Major A T Down is placed on the Retired List, at his own request (Aug 6).

(Aug 8), 1894—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt C H Willis is to be Staff Officer at the Chatham Division, vice Evans (Aug 6).

Aug 9, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer, J C Edmonds has been placed on the Retired List (Aug 8).

Clerk H Mitchell has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 31.)

(Aug 11)—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Comm B St George Dean has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 17, 1886, Staff Engineer E Jackson has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet : Chief Engineer C Underhill has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending Aug, 28, as compared with the statement of Aug. 21, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 21. Rs.	A.	P.	August 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,10,13,714	11	4	1,71,07,437	10	4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,95,27,992	11	9	4,23,13,061	1	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,40,429	0	6	3,14,012	11	7
Sundries	20,86,267	7	3	20,93,053	12	7
Rs.	8,90,68,403	14	10	8,79,27,565	3	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	81,39,903	0	0	87,77,803	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	84,41,636	0	0	87,05,636	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	92,67,285	10	6	80,18,793	7	3
Credits on do.	1,13,65,592	8	0	1,11,40,297	1	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,95,40,396	14	1	1,93,59,462	4	0
Balances with other Banks	4,15,283	13	1	4,21,461	14	7
Bullion	1,056	14	4	1,056	14	4
Dead Stock	12,92,557	1	8	12,93,517	11	5
Stamps	10,067	3	6	9,869	6	6
Sundries	15,60,059	3	11	15,91,903	14	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,94,189	15	1	1,23,96,163	1	5
Do. at Branches	1,75,40,375	10	8	1,62,11,690	7	7
Rs.	8,90,68,403	14	10	8,79,27,565	3	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to Aug. 28, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,91,767	Dec.
Do. at Branches	29,14,509	do.
Other Deposits	27,85,068	Inc.
Post Bills	26,416	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,01,900	Inc.
Loans	12,48,493	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,25,385	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,80,935	do.
Cash at Head Office	9,01,973	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,28,686	Dec.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 25th August, 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	27,589	34,601	...	7,012	...	7,195
Goods	38,626	32,708	5,918	...	1,66,004	...
Other earnings	5,744	7,038	...	1,294	...	3,587
Total for week	71,959	74,347	...	2,388	...	...
Aggregate	6,85,044	5,29,822	...	...	1,55,222	...

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROJECTS for signalling to Mars have occupied the French mind since the announcement of the strange light seen on the disc of the planet by M. Javelle at the Nice Observatory last July. The simplest of these is to reflect the light of the setting sun from a large mirror of glass in the direction of the planet. The blaze from a bit of crockery in a field when struck by the sunlight at the proper angle will show how powerful such a source of light can be. Assuming, moreover, that such a beam could traverse our atmosphere, a French astronomer points out how difficult it would be to keep it on the disc of the planet whose apparent diameter only subtends an arc of 10 to 11 seconds at the moment of its opposition when it is nearest the earth, and less than 6 seconds at the moments of its quadratures. The mirror, along with the earth, changes its position in the heavens by as many seconds in a very short space of time. The revolution of the earth around the sun, and its rotation round its own axis, working in the same direction, would only allow a small fraction of a second for the luminous rays to pass from west to east of Mars.

The inclination of our orbit will act in a perpendicular direction to carry the same rays to the north or south of the planet. As we cannot see the rays traversing space and striking on the planet, we should have to depend on calculation to guide them, and that would hardly be sufficient, especially as Mars is moving also and soon passes over a space equal to its own diameter. A powerful electric light, such as we suggested in this column several years ago, and prior to the like suggestion of Mr. Haweis, would, in his opinion, be more practicable than a fugitive image of the sun. The best course, he thinks, is to study the curious lights which have lately been seen, and when we are certain that they are intentional, it is probable we shall understand how they are produced, and be able to respond to them. A plan, he suggests, is to project a powerful beam of electric light on the dark side of the moon, so as to make a bright spot upon it which could be seen by the Martians ; in other words, to use the moon as a screen for signalling purposes. Moreover, this plan would help us to determine whether the dim ashen light or "lumere cendree," which comes from the dark side of the moon, is really due to "earthshine," that is to say, the sunlight reflected from our earth, or to some other cause. For example, it might be due to a phenomenon like that which is the basis of "luminous paint," or to an electrical disturbance of the nature of St. Elmo's Fire.

The " labile " ether of Lord Kelvin referred to by Lord Salisbury in his address to the British Association, is a hypothetical elastic solid, or quasi-solid, imagined by Lord Kelvin to explain what we know of the behaviour of the other that transmits light and electrical induction. It is incapable of transmitting normal waves, that is, waves normal to its surface, and would collapse if it were not of infinite extent or fixed at its boundaries. An illustration of it in two dimensions is given by a soap-bubble, the tension being independent of the dimensions. Waves of displacement parallel to the surface of the film are not transmitted ; and owing to its tension its has an apparent rigidity for displacements normal to its surface ; but it can transmit transverse waves with a velocity depending on the tension. The labile ether has three dimensions and characteristics like those of the soap film. Lord Kelvin shows how it might be made of molecules, having rotation in such a way that it could not be distinguished from ordinary fluid in respect of any rotational motion. It would, however, resist rotational movements with a force proportional to the twist. It has no real but only a quasi-rigidity, owing to its rotational motion. Periodic displacements of it would make light and apparently also electric induction. Maxwell's equations for the electromagnetic field are practically identical with those of the labile ether.

M. Van der Mensbrugghe, member of the Academie des Sciences, Brussels, has been investigating the true nature of clouds. It is supposed that clouds are an assemblage of little hollow vesicles or of little full globules of water, but there is a doubt as to which ; and M. Van der Mensbrugghe is in favour of the latter hypothesis. If the globules are very small they float in the air, but if relatively large they fall, and in traversing warmer layers of the atmosphere are evaporated to a smaller size until they are able to float at a lower level. It is in fact unnecessary to suppose their interior to be filled with air.

Professor J. B. Hatcher and a party of geological students from Princeton College have returned from a tour in the Bad Lands of South Dakota with a collection of fossils and petrifactions. The party worked for a time between the Cheyenne and White Rivers, then went into the Yellowstone Park. The chief prize of the expedition is a specimen of the elotherium or extinct pig, which was found protruding from a bank in one of the deep hollows of the Bad Lands. The skeleton was perfect, and of a size which proves that the animal was larger than a rhinoceros. A specimen of the titanotherium, or extinct rhinoceros, which was double the size of the existing variety, was also discovered, and several specimens of the rhinoceros family, and the metamydor, a congener of the rhinoceros. Skeletons of smaller animals, including fishes, were also found. Last year Professor Hatcher found a specimen of an amphisbænold lizard, which has no limbs, and marks a very low order of the species.

A shock resembling an earthquake was felt in the Norris Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Park, on July 21st, at 3 a.m., and the new crater geyser which had been quiet for some time burst out with terrific force, throwing stones of 25 pounds in weight to a height of 200 feet, and a jet of steam to a height of 500 feet. The accompanying roar was like the " exhaust steam " of a thousand locomotives, and could be heard for ten miles. Every geyser in the basin played for several hours.

Mr. W. J. Harrison in England and M. Vidal in France are promoters of the idea of founding national collections of photographs. At present local societies have made a start by collecting local photographs, but clearly the movement has its proper culmination in a national institution. The advantages of such a collection are innumerable, and it only remains to devise the best ways and means of organizing the service, and establishing a " Photographic Museum," which by the way, would be a good basis for carrying out our own idea of a " Phonographic museum."

Arithmeticians who are interested in coincidences may like to know that President Carnot and the number 7 have a singular connection. He was born in 1837 at Limoges (a word of 7 letters) was received into the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857, elected President of the Republic in 1887, in virtue of article 7 of the Constitution, and murdered in the 7th year of his presidency in the 57th year of his age, on the 7th day of the week, by the couteau (7 letters) of an Italian (7 letters), named Caserio (7 letters). He died on the 25th June, a number which by the Pythagorean method of adding gives 7, and was buried on the 7th day after he was struck.

A still more remarkable case of arithmetical coincidence is cited by a French scientific journal, namely, that of Henry IV, of France, who was born on the 14th December, 14 centuries, 14 decades, and 14 years A.D. He died on the 14th of May. His name consisted of 14 letters (Henri de Bourbon). He lived 4 times 14 years, 4 times 14 days and 14 weeks. He was wounded by Chatel 14 days after the 14th December in the year 1594. Between this day and that of his death there were 14 years, 14 months, and 5 times 14 days. He gained the battle of Ivry on the 14th of March. The Dauphin was born 14 days after the 14th September. He was baptised the 14th August, and killed the 14th May, 14 centuries and 14 olympiads after the Incarnation.

The Carnot, a new French ironclad or belted cruiser, recently launched is about 350 feet long, by 70 feet wide, and of 12,000 tons burden. She has engines of 6,200 horse-power, and can steam 18 knots. Her armament is like that of the Charles-Martel, and comprises two 30 centimetre turret guns, eight 14-centimetre cannon, 12 quick-firing guns, 10 cannon-revolvers, and a number of torpedo-tubes.

The recent earthquakes at Constantinople caused fires to break out, broke the telegraph lines, wrecked houses, and killed 120 persons, besides injuring many more. The Princes Islands in the Sea of Marmora also suffered from the shocks, and the sea drew back over 300 feet from the shore. Other places around Constantinople suffered from the vibration which was felt over a considerable part of Asia Minor.

A now micrometer for astronomical telescopes, invented by M. Bigourdan, was recently reported on by a commission of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, who consider it a decided advance on any hitherto in use. It is an adaptation of the micrometer employed by physists in spectroscopy and does away with the fibres of the older micrometers.

The false gold, which is sold in Russia to scatter as gold dust in the Siberian diggings, is an alloy of lead, zinc, and copper, but is also coated with real gold by electrolysis. It has a close resemblance to the genuine gold dust, with which it is sometimes mixed. The article, it seems, is made in Germany by the honest Teuton, whom Mr. Matthew Arnold praises so highly at the expense of the dishonest Celt (i.e., the Frenchman) for giving us locks that turn, razors that shave, coats that wear, watches that go, and a thousand more such good things. Had the belletristic trifler, as he called himself, not without reason, only taken the opinion of the City as regards German goods before he wrote his Study of Celtic Literature, he would scarcely have fallen into so many absurd mistakes.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH. HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY. Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN. HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY. The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS. Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING. Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

CITY OF GLASGOW
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.........Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ...... „ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID .... „ 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

"LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS. AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 17[illegible]

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS

P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London: R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liver[illegible]

Horlick's Malted Milk

Requires No Cooking.
No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.

WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN, CHEMISTS, 113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
J&B

Oriental Tooth Paste.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

THE PRIZE MEDAL DUBLIN EXHIBITION 189,

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR PRODUCER.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

HAIR RESTORER.

PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

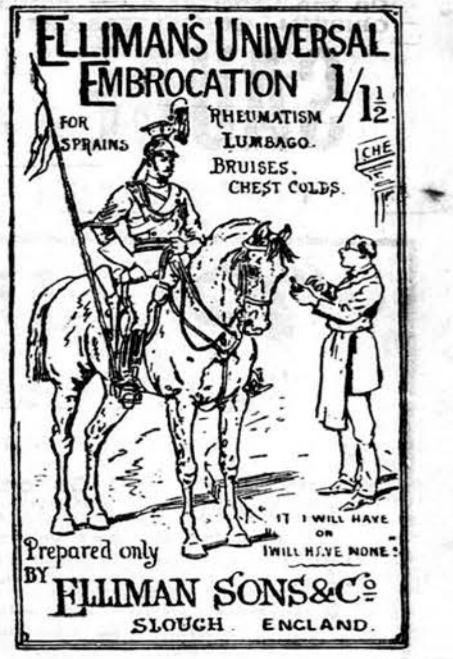
NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt.
LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, &
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

Rimmel's Perfumery

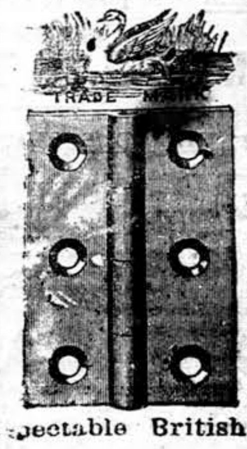
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

Train your Moustache in "the way it should go."

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

[illegible]OLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND



WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LEA AND PERRINS'

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ld., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE

BY PURCHASING

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

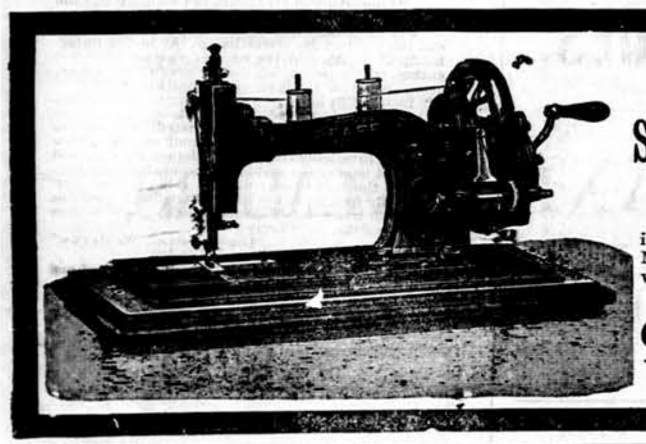
(1879, etc.) FROM

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.

20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Established 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.

Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

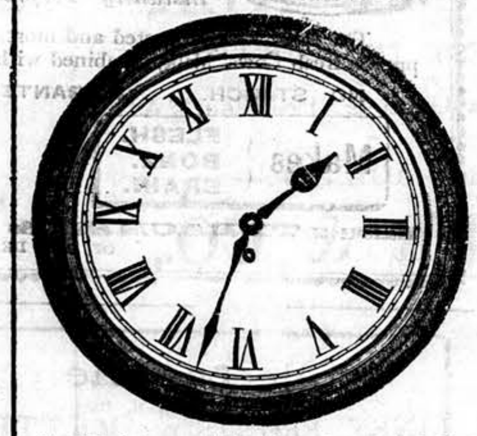
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

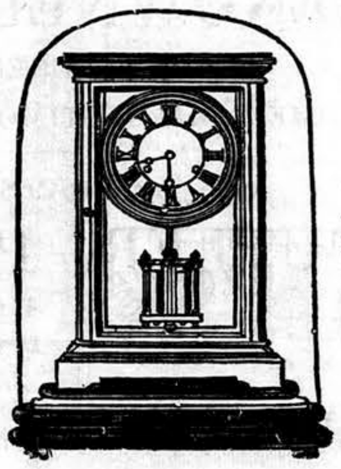
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

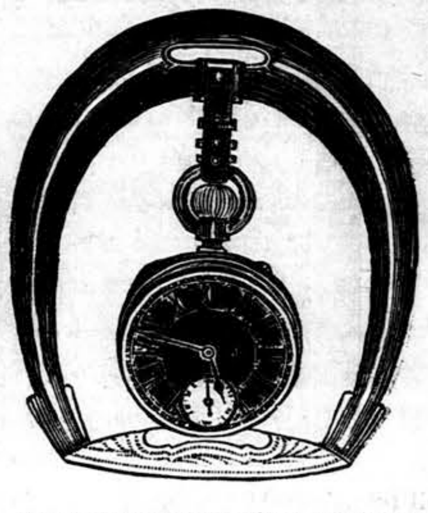
THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.

With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high

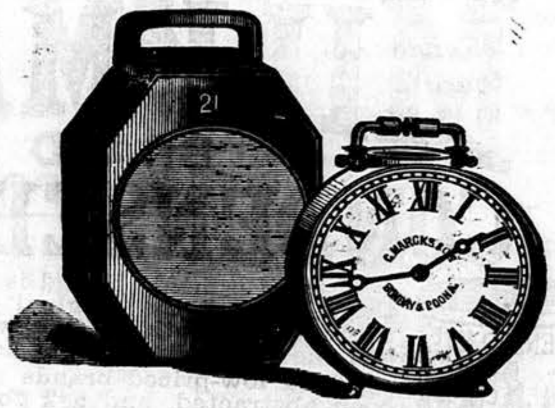
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

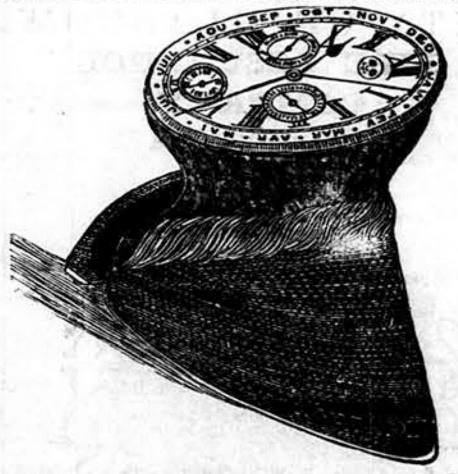
THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.



An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon.
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

SCIATIC, and RIDING. other BELTS. *All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.*

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES.—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.

All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.